THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,599—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
23rd Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	KARMORA	10500	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10500	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	9000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	8000
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	10500	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Dragent	3905	A. Petris	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	23rd Mar.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April
† Austria	7598	D. Cosulich	28th ,,
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1,033*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ... ,, 643 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 833 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELASTIC FARES AND LIBERTY are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	5th April

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	21st Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	22nd Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	25th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 6th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Manilla, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	.....	.....	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	.....	.....	.....	30 ,,
City of Sparta	5412	.....	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 ,,	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	5529	19 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 ,,	10 ,,	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5412	25 May	14 June	29 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	1 ,,	9 ,,	20 July*	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7800	18 ,,	11 ,,	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 ,,	21 ,,	19 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 ,,	13 ,,	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	
City of Sparta	5413	21 ,,	13 Sept	3 Oct,	
City of Calcutta	7630	29 ,,	21 ,,	11 ,,	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles..21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	15 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	Marseilles30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 ,,	Naples..... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5413	20 ,,	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	5973	30 ,,	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles ..... ,,	578	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
,, Liverpool ..... ,,	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers, throughout the world.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZIGILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Custom House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign"
"Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost"
"me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass,"
"and it still keeps A. I. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

CROWNED IN DURBAR

ANY DURBAR WILL AWARD THE CROWN TO

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobiesjitch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of Re. 1 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Rs. 1-9 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS
Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 109,674
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,086
Assets	...	,, 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.;
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	3,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

ON and from 23rd March, 1912, and until further notice, a WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN for NERAL, KHANDALA and Lonavla, will leave Victoria Terminus every Saturday, unless otherwise notified, also a Return Train leaving Lonavla every MONDAY.

DOWN TRAIN.

	H. M.
Bombay .....Dep.	14-20
Neral.....Arr.	15-49 To Matheran...16-45
Neral.....Dep.	15-53 From Matheran...15-17
Khandala...Arr.	17- 9
Khandala...Dep.	17-13
Lonavla,...Arr.	17-21

UP TRAIN.

	H. M.
Lonavla.....Dep.	7-38
Khandala....Arr.	7-46
Khandala....Dep.	7-51
Neral.....Arr.	9- 3 To Matheran...10-15
Neral.....Dep.	9-12 From Matheran.. 8-57
Bombay.....Arr.	10-12

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th March, 1912.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista", Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1912, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1911.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA, & Co.,
Agents.

The Century Spg. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th March, 1912 both days inclusive.

Bombay, 29th Feb. 1912.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.
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AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT, 21st MARCH,
AND 23rd MARCH.
Under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR CHARITY.

PART I.

"The Open Door" Duologue by Alfred Sutro.
Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

PART II.
(By arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.)

"Come to the Ball" ..... Quaker Girl ..... Song & Chorus.
Capt. DRUMMOND.
"Off we go" ..... Gay Parisienne ... Concerted Piece
Mesdames PATERSON BROWN, DONALD, and WILSON and Messrs. BINNING, JACKSON and STUART.
"Echoes" ..... Song and Chorus
Miss RUSSELL.
Dance ..... Mr. Croft.
Violin Solo ..... Mrs. Geo MacKenzie.
Tell me pretty maiden ..... Florodora ..... Concerted Piece.
Mesdames. BINNING, BLUNT, PATERSON BROWN, LAING, WILSON, and Miss RUSSELL, Messrs. JACKSON, MURRAY, POLLARD, SIM, STANDAGE and STUART.
"Keep off the Grass" ..... Toreador ..... Song and dance.
Mrs. CROFT assisted by
Mesdames. BLUNT, McBAIN, Mlle. ELLIOTT, and WARDEN.
"Bubble Land" ... Cherry Girl ..... Song and chorus.
Mrs. BINNING.
Dance ..... Mazurka ..... Miss Palin.
"Little Blue Moon" ..... Blue Moon ..... Song and chorus
Mr. BLUNT.
"Dear delightful women" ..... Balkan Princess. Song and Dance.
Mrs. BINNING and
Mesdames. DONALD, LAING, McBAIN, WILSON, and Mlle. ELLIOTT and WARDEN.
"Kolcsal" .....Girls of Gottenberg Song and chorus
Mrs. PATERSON BROWN.
Finale ..... Follow the man from Cook's ... .

By kind permission, Orchestra from Band of the Royal Warwicks under Mr. C. Hartman.
Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, 3 and 2. Boxes Rs. 40, 20, 15 and 10.
Plan and full particulars of voting for charity at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

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HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1912.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY DURING APRIL.
All British Regiments and Recognised Civilian Clubs (and Gymkhanas) may compete.
The Tournament will commence on April 9th.
ENTRIES CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 23rd MARCH.
Entrance Fee Rs. 25.
Full Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.
E. L. SIM,
B. MAY,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Bombay Gymkhana.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT POEM-PICTURE
THE
ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES
FROM
HOMER'S ODYSSEY.
The event of the week in Bombay
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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MODERN PROPHET,
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The Foremost Mental Scientist and Reader of Human Destiny.
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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Part Owner & Manager ..MAURICE E. BANDMANN
TUESDAY, 26TH MARCH,
Return Visit of the ALLEN WILKIE & Co.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents
MR. ALLEN WILKIE
and his
LONDON REPORTOIRE CO.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 26th, TUESDAY, 26th,
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DAVID GARRICK
and
THE BELLS.
Wednesday, 27th.—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
Thursday, 28th.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Friday, 29th.—JULIUS CÆSAR.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Matinee:—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Evening:—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Children half price at Matinee.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

THE CATHEDRAL BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27th 1912, 6-30 P.M.
Performance of
THE PASSION MUSIC
FROM HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."

Soloists.....Mrs. A. RINGGER.
" .....Miss. E. McCLUMPHA.
" .....Mrs. MACBETH.
" .....Mr. F. E. DUNN.
" .....Mr. EDWIN GELLETT.

Chorus of 70 Voices.
Leader of the Orchestra...Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
Organ.....Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.
Conductor.....Dr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

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THE PEOPLES' PLEASURE PARK.
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Admission As. 4. Gates open 5-30.
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FANCY DRESS,
SKATING CARNIVAL.

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PROPRIETOR.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.
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AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p. m. (S T.)
The materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Street No. 2-5, 9—15, 17, 19, case No. 321; 323; 324; 325, at the junction of Shaikh Memon Street, Carnac Road and Abdool Rehman Street, Shaikh Memon Street.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st March, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the receiver, in Suit No. 926 of 1911, Umedbhai vs. Popatlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Galalwady, near Pydhonee, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
About 68 large and small single and double door safes, mostly Bombay-made and some Vienna-made and safe fittings.
Each safe will be sold at a time.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the safes are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as sets of drawing-room, suite of sofas, and chairs, zoonda almyrah, side-boards, screens, iron safes, phonographs with records, pianos, cupboards, chairs, single and double door almyrahs, easy chairs, &c., &c.
4 Typewriters of Petersburgh, Densmore, Sun and Hammond makers.
1-9 Stops organ, in good order.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. Beough Simpson, such as 2 cases fruit knives and forks, 2 cases fish knives and forks by Treacher & Co., Ld., 1 plated dinner gong, claret jugs, spoons, forks and a large lot of silverware such as mirrors, frames, fancystands &c., &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
The property of a gentleman:—
1 Darraque double cylinder, about 12 h. p. 4 seated magneto ignition motor car, in running order.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal in a Ginning Factory at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of the insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Right, Title and Interest of the above-named Insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land of perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof in Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery used in the factory. The machinery consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester) diameter 15, Stroke 32, one Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter 70 lbs Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 donkey pump, 2 water tanks, blacksmith's tools, tools for Engineers, Carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.
There is a siding to the factory from the Railway yard to facilitate transport of goods.
The above factory can be viewed any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st March 1912.

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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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Each succeeding line	" 0-8

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 13-16	1-4	
do. Rentes ...	93 3-4 ex		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 15-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 7-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25 24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 46	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4 8 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 1-2		1-32
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.
The P. and O. steamer "Malwa" has shipped £325,000 of Gold for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier—Fair demand
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet but firm
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·03—·08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...8 15-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·84 unchgd	5·83 unchgd	5·83 unchgd	5·82 —·01	5·81 —·01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·78 unchgd	5·74 unchgd	5·71 unchgd	5·69 unchgd	

New York official noon call May 10.38; July 10·49.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·73; July 10·75.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	32,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	16,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton—	10·60 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 10·41+·08; Futures—Month of July 10·52+·08 } Advanced on bull support and short covering and on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...10 5-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ... 10·73+12
Do. do July ... 10·76+12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

Liverpool, Mar. 19.
Tone Dhooties ... Business restricted by high prices.
Tone Shirtings ... do do
Weft American "54" ... 11
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 16 1-4
Tone Cloths ... Considerable business being done at firm rates.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11
Twist "36" ... 9 7-8
Twist "42" ... 11
Twist American "60" ... 14 3-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 15 7-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 3-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F... 5 1-2
Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal
Months ... April-May.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 +1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal
Do Months—Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 33 5-8+1-4
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...
Do. Months—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... ...39+1-4
Do Month ... Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...48 1-2 + 1-4
Do. Months— ... Apr.-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports.—
Brown Cawnpore ...44 +1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...65 1-2+1-2
Do. Month—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...59+1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done
Argentine Linseed crop is reduced by 230,000 quarters.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-14-0—6-10-6—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Value

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... —14 1-2 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...5+1d. Mar.-Apr.—Sellers—Firm
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 76 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 65+1-4
FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull on a very limited scale.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 1 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat. Closed steadier.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20—3d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier—Dull—Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.-Value
Tone—Quiet.
Javas Sugar—Still nothing doing.

The Katras Jherriah Coal Company made a profit during last half year of two and one-third lakhs, and declare a dividend at the rate of ninety per cent per annum.

The Kingsley Golagbat Assam Tea Company in this year made a profit of sixty thousand rupees and will pay a total dividend of twelve per cent on ordinary shares.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [20TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
45 Bars Silver...	Rs. 70,000	Sydney via Colombo	Mercantile Bank
11 Boxes Gold Bulns	6,91,200	London	Chartered Bank
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	do	do
40 Boxes Sovs...	30,00,000	Port Said	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	23	25,920
B B and C I Railway ...	24	28,080

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
The Bank rate of the Bank of Bombay has to-day been reduced to 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Owing to the allotments of Council Bills to-day little business has been done, and the Banks are now closed until Friday morning, to-morrow being a Public Holiday. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do Francs ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...141 3-4
Shanghai " ...196
Japan " ...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steady at 96 for Cash and the Settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.
We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement ... " 96 0 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 26 15-16 and also 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 26 7-8. New York was 1-8 up at 58 3-8. The local market is again firmer and prices have advanced during the day for ready and the first settlement closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... Rs 23 14 9
Australian " ... " 23 14 9
Sovereigns " ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... " 70 8 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 70 12 0
" 2nd ... " 68 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The American markets closed steadier and Liverpool recovered the decline of yesterday's opener. Weather reports from America are conflicting. The local market opened steady at Rs. 268 for good Broach and during the morning the price advanced to Rs. 269. It is reported that a considerable quantity of good Broach will be weighed over at present prices. At Colaba the rate advanced to Rs. 271 1-2 and the market closes steady as under. The enquiry for ready cotton continues very moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—
Fine M. G. Broach ... Rs. 277-8 March
Good M G Broach ... " 271 1-2 "
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat " 284 "
Fine M G Nagpur ... " 281 "
Fine M G Dhamangaon ... " 275 "
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... " 271 "
Fine M G Khandeish ... " 262 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... " 254 "
Fine M G Bengal ... " 250 "
F. G. H. G. Bengal ... " 241 "
Good H. G. Westerns ... " 270 Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ... " 276 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar " 297 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... 9,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·88 +·04	5·87 +·04	5·87 +·04
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·86 +·04	5·85 +·04	5·82 +·04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·78 +·04	5·75 +·04	5·73 +·04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
Prices for forward delivery are fluctuating slightly. The market for ready is firm.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 14 0 B.T.
April.-May ... " 11 10 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm. We Quote:—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 4 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 55 8 0
Mughi ... " 54 4 0
Red Jubbalpore ... " 52 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 47 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... " 59 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Ap.-May ... Rs. 11 4 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... " 7 1 6 B.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... Rs. 41 12 0

WHEAT:—
The market firm. We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 6 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 5 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,790
Bank of India ...	63 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	79 X D
Indian Specie ...	50 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	420
Kohinoor ...	747 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	2,410
Standard ...	1,225

PRESS.

Ahmedabad Prantej ...	652 1-2
New Mofussil ...	820

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	176
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,307 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Treacher & Co ...	480

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley... ...	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton ...	20,065 bales
Wheat ...	11,958 cwts.
Linseed ...	29,487 "
Rapeseed ...	4,791 "
Gingellyseed ...	1,918 "
Poppyseed ...	17 "
Groundnuts ...	3,920 "

Castorseed ...	2,899 "
Rice ...	7,802 "
Myrabollams ...	6,248 "
Cottonseed ...	30,067 "
Mowraseed ...	Nil
Gram ...	5,157 "
Joowar ...	6,173 "
Maize ...	5,915 "

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—99 cwts nigerseed, M Chapsey; 616 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,637 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 118 bales cotton, A Beawer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2 cases silverware, Cox's Agency 287 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 14 cwts fishmaws, A Hoosein and Co; 2 cases curtains, 8 cases metal curios etc., B J Bhumgara; 5 cases babedashery, M Haider; 4 1-2 cwts ivory, 4 cwts mother-of pearl shell, 1 case tortoise shell, R Mohomed; 22 cwts mace, G Suchedina and Co; 53 cwts oil cakes, Jamshed Oil Mill; 6 cases skins, R Moloobhoy; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Persia s—2 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Hatumet s—12,225 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee, 200, cwts castorseed, H Vasechand and Co; 125 cwts cottonseed, 550 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 100 cwts turmeric, Baner Krause; 8,060 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Batiscan s—50 bales cottonwaste, T Kakabhai; 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 2 pots andropogon, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zamora s—500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Tjomo s—8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.
Chanda s—286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—4003 cwts linseed W Blythe and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Corinthic s—2,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 58 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Nippon s—172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3999 cwts groundnuts 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Nippon s—5998 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Cleopatra s—300 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—165 bales cotton and 100 cwts gram, Volkart Bros.; 1.037 bales cottonfly, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—220 bales cotton, and 7995 cwts. barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—50 bales twist M. H. Dehdasthi; 45 cwts. angus, T. Canjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 91 bales twist, M. Amersey and Co; 200 bales twist D. Sassoon and Co; 180 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 1,200 bales twist D. Sassoon and Co.
Hakata Maru s—19 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, M. H. Dehdashti; 55 bales cotton, B. N. Ginwalla and Co; 50 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co.
Begum s—250 bales cotton the Japan C. T. Co; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Assaye s—500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Begum s—13 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hakata Maru s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Begum s—115 bales cotton, the Japan C T Co; 94 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 21st March.

229. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—(for all class firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)
Wednesday 27th instant "G" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

230. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912 at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance Admission will be invitation only except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.
Dress—Officers, Mess Dress White N C Officers and Volunteers. Mess Dress or uniform with caps.

231. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5-45 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.
They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday morning. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, company and Corps Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 5 p. m.

232. The Leslie Challenge Cup (Marching) Competition and the Highland Challenge Cup competition will be held at Ghat Kopar on the 27th instant. Teams should proceed by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

233. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Morris Owen, M. Sc. (Wales), to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of Physics at the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUNCAN—March 12, at Mysore, the wife of D. I. Duncan, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Jamshed Nowroz: Banks closed.
Point to Point Races, Jackal Club, Marole.
Public Meeting re Improvement of European Schools in India, 6 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Races, 13th Extra Meeting.
Evening Entertainment to Lord and Lady Inchcape by the Indian Mercantile Community, Readymoney House, 9-30 p.m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The speculator seldom leaves a millionaire's fortune."—Andrew Carnegie.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mooltan," with the English mails of 8th March left Aden at 8 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Arcadia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

DEATH OF A KHOJA GENTLEMAN.—We regret to note the death of Mr. Meherally Devraj Master, a citizen of Bombay. He was a prominent Freemason and a leading member of the Suni Khoja Jamat

BHOWNAGAR.—On Monday night a fire occurred in the market of Bhownagar when three shops were burnt down. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 500. A hurricane passed over Dhola in Bhownagar territory the same day.

RECEPTION TO LORD AND LADY INCHCAPE.—The Indian Mercantile Community of Bombay will hold a reception at Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, at 9-30 p.m., (S.T.) this evening, to meet the Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Inchcape.

LOST PROPERTY.—Dogs, metal watches, clothing, cash, motor pump, leather straps, copper and brass utensils, gold watch, gold nose ring, bunch of keys, 1 lorgnette, dhoties and labour cart badges, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquese per s.s. "Palamcottah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Saturday the 23rd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FAMINE RELIEF.—The Marwari Community residing in Bombay are requested to make all possible arrangements for subscribing money for the relief of the famine-striken places in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. The Marwari leaders and others will prevail, it is hoped, upon their own people to contribute each his quota towards the relief of the suffering masses in our Presidency and will kindly pay over the collected amount to the Merchants Bank Office on the Kalbadevi Road (Mumbadevi).

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—A motor-car owned by Mr. J. L. Symons of Bandra was proceeding up Govalia Tank Road on Tuesday evening. The driver blew the horn, as he noticed three men passing in front of him. The men on hearing the warning, at once ran on to the left side of the road, thus coming exactly in front of the running car. Two of them were knocked down and hurt, one sustaining concussion of the brain, and the other slight injuries. The former is detained in hospital.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March ....Tartare ....Ganne
Overture ....Die Felsenmuhle ....Ressiger
Valse ....The Dollar Princess......Fall
Selection ....The Mikado ....Sullivan
Mazurka.........La Gipsy ....Ganne
Selection ....King of Cadonia ....Jones
Intermezzo......Rainbow ....Wenrich

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day:—

March ....Silent Heroes ....Bidgood
Overture ....Le Flutiste ....Kling
{ a Polacca de Concert ......Loiseau du Bois ....Thiere
{ b Spanish Serenade ....La Paloma ....Yradier
Selection ....Miss Hook of Holland...Rubens
Valse...............Claudine ....Zulueta
{ a Intermezzo ...Salome ....Loraine
{ b Descriptive Piece ....The Phantom Brigade...Myddleton
Selection ....The Girls of Gottenburg ....Caryll

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ:—The 24th anniversary of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj was celebrated on Tuesday last in the hall of the Pathare Prabhu Social Club. The hall was crowded by members of the Samaj. Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B., in opening the proceedings dwelt on the necessity of celebrating such anniversaries and briefly introduced the President of the gathering, Mr. Shamrao Balaji Rane. In doing so he dwelt on the virtues of the teacher or 'Guru' as understood by the eastern and western philosophers. Mr. Rane made a lengthy speech in which he referred to other Prabhu institutions which were doing their best to promote the interests of the community in different directions. He concluded with recalling the advice of the King-Emperor made at the close of His Majesty's recent Indian tour, namely, that the people of India should educate themselves, hope and live in concord. A vote of thanks to the speaker of the day brought the proceedings to a close.

DR. BHAU DAJI GIRLS' MARATHI SCHOOL.—The first prize distribution of the Dr. Bhau Daji Girls Marathi School, managed by the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, was held on Tuesday last in the hall of the school in Kandewadi under the presidentship of Mr. Mankeshwar Gopal Mhaskar Special Collector, Thana. A part of the hall was specially reserved for the accommodation of ladies. Mr. Moreshwar Wishwanath Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., as Superintendent said the school was yet in its earlier stage of progress. Its finances were not in a healthy condition in that its general income per month was Rs. 35 plus the Government grant of Rs. 340 per annum which gave about Rs. 30 a month, while the monthly expenses amounted to Rs. 115, so that the Committee had to advance about Rs. 50 or 60 a month to meet the monthly liabilities; nevertheless the school was maintained in order to commemorate its inception at the hands of men like Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and magnanimous European gentlemen several years ago. The prize distribution was held for two purposes; one was to utilize the sum of Rs. 200 which was sent to the school out of the Rehatsak Fund by Mr. N. V. Mandlik and the other was to bring the parents and guardians of the students of the school into close touch with its managers so that they could judge of the value of education imparted to their children in the school. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare then requested Mrs. Umabai Khare to give aways the minor prizes and Mrs. Anandibai Mhaskar to distribute the more valuable prizes.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of among others, the following matters:—

RE J. S. PARPIA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.
Mr. J. D. Davar, for Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy, opposed the application and said the insolvent had secreted his books of account, there was a personal decree against him.
Mr. Kapadia said that the opposition was made with an object of harassing his client, the decree was originally Dwarkadass Dharamsey's and Mr. Ahmedbhai purchased it from the Bank of Bombay, who were the assignees, to harass the insolvent.
His Lordship refused the application.

RE NURBHAI A HUSSEIN.

Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained four months' extension of the interim order.

RE NANABHAI ALIBHOY.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.
Mr. K. B. Dastur opposed the application on behalf of the insolvent's brother. Counsel said that since the death of his father, the insolvent pocketed Rs. 7,000 of the estate and though ordered by the Court to repay Rs. 1,700, which he had admitted, the insolvent had not chosen to do so.
His Lordship refused the application.

RE RATANSEY KURPAT AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, for the insolvents', obtained interim orders and also had a day fixed for the hearing of the scheme of composition approved of by a majority of creditors.

RE BACHUBHAI RUGNATH.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE GANESHDASS PANALAL.

Mr. Gupte, for the insolvent, obtained leave to amend the schedule and an extension of the interim order.

RE SYED DAWOOD.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent applied for and obtained two months extension of the interim order.

RE B. MAGANBHAI.

This insolvent appeared in person and obtained interim order for three months.

RE ALBERT FETHEBRY.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE HEPTULLA ESUFALLI.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order till the hearing.
His Lordship granted the application, subject to revocation if the insolvent did not attend the Official Assignee's office.

RE DINSHAW B. MODY.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order for the insolvent, so also for Sursing Matharadass.

RE ADOLPH STERN.

Mr. Motiwalla for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.
Mr. Davar opposed the application on behalf of one Mr. White. He said the insolvent had acted fraudulently, had kept no books of account and had concealed his property. He added that the insolvent was a wandering Jew.
His Lordship refused the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges:—Gani Valley, Balkrishna Narotam and another. Ghasiram Mathurdas, Masadilal Gulabrai, Narayan Govind Patel, Abraham Martenj Kaikhashro Hormusji Daruwalla, Dharma Balu Tarmahomed Kassum and Ardeshir J. Tavadia and another.

POLICE COURTS.

FIGHTING SEAMEN,

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, M. Raichie, a fireman on board the steamer "Breganz" with causing hurt to one Mathew Urich, a seaman on board the same steamer.
The complaint was that the parties had borne a grudge against each other for a long time and about a fortnight ago they again a dispute. They closed with each other and the complainant threw the accused on the floor and held him fast by the throat. The accused took out a big knife from the side of his belt and stabbed the complainant making a deep wound.
The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20 with the option of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEVING SERVANTS.

BEFORE Mr. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rodrigues, a cook, and a Kamatti woman, servants of Mr. H. R. Todman, residing near Apollo Bundar, were charged with house breaking and theft.
The complaint was that during the complainant's absence the accused entered his room and extracted gold jewellery valued at Rs. 60. The police were informed and the accused were arrested in the act of melting the gold jewellery.
The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

TRANSPORTING COCAINE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Gopal Narayen and Hiraji Kanji were charged with transporting cocaine weighing 75,000 grains valued at Rs. 5,250. On arrival of the Austrian Lloyd steamer "Cleopatra" the police had kept a watch and saw the accused go on board the ship on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning they were searched on their return to the shore when 45,000 grains of cocaine were found on one accused and 30,000 grains on the other.
They pleaded that they were given the packets by a man named Ganpat to take the same ashore. They did not know what the packets contained. They were sentenced to five and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

MAIDANIA.

Concession of Free Side Shows.

TO-DAY being a Bank Holiday, arrangements have been made to give a special programme at "Maidania" and it is hoped that record crowds will be attracted by the concession offered. Three bands will play in the course of the evening and every person paying for admission will be presented with coupons entitling him or her to a free ride on the Himalayan Railway and a visit to any one side show. The rate of admission will be Annas 4 and the doors will be opened at 5-30.
This enjoyable place of amusement is crowded nightly, the popular elements now provided, such as the Aunt Sally, the Cocoanut shy and the Skating Rink being well patronised. A new amusement the "Cats on the Tiles" will be ready to-day and there are others in course of erection. On Saturday night there is to be a Fancy Dress Carnival in the Skating Rink and great preparations are being made for this.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total........................	13	10
Same date last year......	29	23
Total mortality from all causes...		107
Same date last year................		121

HIGH COURT—MARCH 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

56-12—Bick M and R Abdulla Mahomed vs Hafoobai widow and others.

For Decree in Terms of Settlement.

177-10—Malvi H M and R Babulal Deokenandan a firm vs Mangtooram Ramchandra and others. Ragh Bh and others and Moti and D.
359-10—Malvi H M and R. Babulal Deokenand an a firm vs Shivbux Sundermal and Co.—Moti and D.

Long Causes.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal. Bhai K. and G. Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

580-10—Madh K. and C. Chogmal Balkissondas vs. Devchand Tarachand. Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswamim Shri Chandraprabhavati Vasanji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others—Bhai K. and G.
229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.
86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs. Ramchandra Jankiram and another Dick D and S.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.
345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.
110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Shah Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.
780-05—Craigie B and Co, Vallubhdas Murlidhur vs R M Tilak and others, Chitni and K
681-09—Payne and Co.—Nawab Behramjung vs. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Mat. J. and M.
631-10—Mirza M and M—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another vs. Saahabudin bin Haji Sharafudin Ghattery Capt and V.
231-08—Edg G W and Co—Sobhagchand Vassanji vs Dada Abboo and others Captain and V and M B Chothia.
371-08—Malvi H M and R Messrs Shivprasat Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa—Dik D and D.
316-09—Daph. F and D The Jam Mfr. Co vs Messrs Graves Cotton and Co—Sme. B and Co.
733-05—Cragie B and C. S A Wagh and others vs. B S Wagh and others. Malvi H. M. and R and Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

476-11—Payne and Co. Jessiram Juggonnath vs. Tulsidas Damodhar. Ragh B. and N.

Short Causes.

78-12—Mehta and D. Lakhmaji Padamji and Co. vs. Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisi Raja. Dik D. and S.
422-11—Chitnis M. and K. Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis vs Hyderalli Abdul Kayum Bhai K and G.
737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E, Sukhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.
75107—Ragh B. and N. Shaikh Assnarmal vs. S. A. Kolathavier Bhai K and G.
226-11 Pest R. K. and Co—M. D. Darakhanawalla vs. J. D. Darukhanawalla—Bick M and R.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbukhundas vs Sadashive Narayen Avsare—In Person a pauper.
564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D
790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Iasoo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co.
741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Dessai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.
24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.
26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.
942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.
586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.
974-10—Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.
455-10—Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N
919-09—Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.
217-11—K J Dubash Goolam Hooseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.
651-11—Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.
516-11—Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.
752-08—Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.
161-4418-08 In person Purbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.
1072-09—Tyabjee D. and Co—Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and others Little and Co.
5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambaijee vs. N. R. Subedar—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Summary Suits for Hearing in Chambers.

238-12—Ard H D and Co. Vasanji Thackerji and Co. vs Beharilal Balmukund and others.
248-12—Bhai K. and G. Chhaganlal Virchand vs William Willams and another.

For Consent Decree.

861-10—Daph F and D The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Nemchand Sobhagchand—M B Chothia.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

112-04—M B Chothia, F J Aga vs Runchordas, T Moolykhem L and M
650-07—Tyabji D and W, Hemraj Balmukund vs Rai Beharilal Nandlal, Daph F and D
69-11—Sham M. and H. Bai Naval vs. T. H. Desai and others, T. A. Ghand.
1072.11—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow vs. Valubhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edg. G. W.
44-11—Ard. H. D. and Co. Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Versey Poonja, Moti and and D.
184-09—S. B. Mehta. Nomonbhai Mulla Lukmanji vs. Adamji Shaikh Nurbhai, Jeh M and S
76 5-09—Abubaker bin Alawe-el-Saattri vs. Isa Karmaji.
733-10—Cap. and V. Damji Hirji vs. Raimal Hirji —Wadia G. and Co. and S. B. Mehta.
492-11—Mulla and M. Velji vs. Anandibai widow and another, In person and D. J. Mantri.
568-11—S. A. Tyabji Shaffi Cumrudin Tyabji vs. Gustadji Muncherji Cooper—Ard. H. D. and Co.
936-11—Shroff D. and D. Bai Poorbai widow vs. Bai Murbai widow, Madh K. and C.
1122-10—S B Mehta, Moosaji Mahomedally vs Abdul Hoosain Mahomedally and others Patel and Co.
238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co.
1161-10—Madah K and C. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Badhavahu (Alias) Lahkivahu widow and others Shriff D. and D.
47-09—Ragh B. and N. Mariambai widow vs. Ayeshabai widow Edge G. W. and Co.
1209-12—Mulla and M. S. N. Dadina vs. Dr. Ratanji Rustomji Dadina and others Bick M. and R.
883-05—Nanu H. and Co. Nemtulla Ebrahim Noorudin vs Vbdul Kayam Ebrahim Noorodin and others Payne and Co. and Pest R. K. and Co.
160-11—Cap and V. Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Shaikh Bhican vs. Samsudin Pathan and others Ghit. M. and K. and Mirza M. and M.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

What About That Dandruff?



There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury of other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

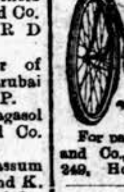
One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors:

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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Packed Free. All charges prepaid to your Rail direct from our Factory. highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks' Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9 Tyres and accessories half usual prices. AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Nethirby Hall, 2634 tons Captain A. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The P. and O. Co's extra steamer Arcadia, 3,573 tons, Captain S. Barcham sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 2970 tons Captain F. Eggert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2770 tons, Captain T. Croft, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain C. L. Bulkeley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of bulk oil.

The steamer Umvolosi, 1906 tons, Captain W. G. Miller, will sail to day for Port Said for orders and Middlesbrough with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Himalaya, 3564 tons, Captain Sauguy, will sail to day for Japan via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 504 tons Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Patiala, 1929 tons, Captain T. W. Whytehead, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 20.

Bilbster	2790 Cantell		
Brasiliana	2438 Snowden		
Beme	1899 Younger		S W & Co
Baron Dalmoney	3999 Hay		W & A G & Co
Dwarka	75 Moxon		M M & Co
H M S Highflyer	Lick		R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine	Hill		R Navy
Heim	758 Eriksen		F F C & Co
Gallia	555 Wratt	repairing	Mackintosh & Co
Hoscinee	993 D'Lorae		Bo & P S N Co
Himalya	3564 Lewis		M M & Co
Kuala	860 McLaris	11-3	K M & Co
Kowsik	2336 Coates		H S N Co
Lord Stanley	3054 Ellifford		W & A G & Co
Linga	957 Rothwell		M M & Co
Malda	1259 Rambo		M M & Co
Montebello	2770 Croft		J F & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212 Nacoda	Arab	S N Co
Newsfels	3543 Hoeksel		W & A G & Co
Norkoowa	1074 Jones		M M & Co
R I M S	Dalhousie	Vines	R I M
Shah Jehan	2635 McBean	Shah	S N Co
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab	S N Co
Somali	2350 Kano		A S & Co
Singa	1912 Bulkeley		S W & Co
Trifels	2970 Eggert		W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4339	Cockman	Shanghai	26-3	P & O Co
B Hatumet	2584	Peters			J M & Co
D&E Zimora	3042	Lesie			W & A Graham & Co
F Eniseen	2650	Griffiths	Dunkirk	26-3	K N & Co
G Tjomo	1453	Danielsen	D'kirk	23-3	W & A G & Co
H Castlemoor	2403	Angus	Genoa	23-3	K N & Co
K Hakata Maru	3369	Normura	Kobe	22-3	N Y Kaisha
M Himalaya	3706	Jenkins	Calcutta	26-3	P & O Co
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	L'pool	23-3	W & A G & Co
O Umvolosi	1906	Miller	Middlesborough	21-3	W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	Jeddah	23-3	Bo & P S N C

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	23-3 — M M & Co
2 Palamcotta	2207	Cuthbush	Durban	23-3 — M M & Co
3 Begum	2346	McNicoll		T M & Co
4 Islami	1604	Goode		Bo & P S N Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Crick	Trieste	A L S N Co
9 Nippon	4015	Tarabocha	K'chi	23-3 — A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Athens	5159	Knoot		K N & Co
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Palmer	London	23-13 — P & O Co
14 Kasura	505	King		21-3 — M M & Co
15 Koenig	3776	Holdt	Durban	23-3 — A S & Co
H W P D				
Netravati	699	Fakira		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Montebello	Croft	M'brough, Feb 16
	Trifels	Eggert	H'burg, Feb 11
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Mar 18
	Singu	Bulkeley	Rangoon, Mar 10

DEPARTURES

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Netherby Hall	Henderson	Calcutta
	Arcadia	Barcham	London
	Patiala	Whytehead	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, King, for Basreh, &c.
" Himalaya, Sangoy for Japan, &c.
" Umvolosi, Miller for Middlesboro.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Iria for Calcutta, &c.
" Caledonian for Nouméa.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Malda for Persian Gulf.
" Koenig for Zanzibar, &c.
" Montebello for Hull, &c.
" Singa for Rangoon, &c.
" Trifels for Hamburg, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From.
13	Glendhu	Calcutta
16	Twingone	Rangoon
17	Danera	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Aden on Tuesday.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Iachia, from Bombay left Colombo for Singapore and Kobe on the 20th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the night of the 19th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. M. HAWES, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st March.

43 Parades.—Saturday 23rd instant.

Nos. Q and W Companies, Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

113. Parades.—E. E. Company.—The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. at Apollo Bunder nightly from Wednesday, the 20th till Tuesday, 26th inclusive and proceed to Middle Ground for all night Manning.

Members must use all endeavours to attend these night parades.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m.

Sqr. Q. F. Gun Drill.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

114 Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 24th instant.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 21st March, 1912.

THE FREE EDUCATION BILL.

MR. GOKHALE is to be congratulated upon having successfully tested public opinion on the subject of free, compulsory education for India, and on having ascertained the fact that it is regarded as a matter for the future, not for the present. As was stated in the debate in the Viceroy's Council, the measure introduced by Mr. Gokhale received a great deal of support in the country, but it was unfortunately, unthinking, unenlightened support, and the Council rejected the proposal by thirty-eight votes to thirteen, figures which proportionately represent feeling outside that body. The speech of Mr. Sharp served to show the impracticability of the measure and to justify the course adopted by the Council. Complaints have been made as to the vagueness of the facilities contemplated, but if we are to judge from Mr. Gokhale's utterances, said Mr. Sharp, he feared that those facilities would not be provided which would render education either worth giving or worth receiving. Mr. Gokhale's speeches have contained no practical suggestion for the training of teachers, for inspection or for building. Mr. Gokhale has waived these considerations aside. Yet they are insistent. Even under present circumstances we are able to do but little for training. We have not the money to provide the facilities that we should like. It may be assumed there are in India about 120,000 primary teachers. If there are not, there ought to be. The wastage at 5 per cent. of this number would be 7,500 a year. The number of trained teachers annually turned out is but little over 4,500, and this total contains teachers for English as well as for vernacular schools. What shall we do for teachers if a very sudden expansion takes place without due provision for their supply? Then again, there is the question of buildings. But it is unnecessary reproduce further extracts from the reported remarks of that or other hon. member. The Bill has been thrown out and we imagine some considerable time must elapse before the Council will be asked to consider any similar measure.

In connection with the general subject of free and compulsory education, we recently drew attention to the observations Sir Roland Wilson made on the question before a gathering of the East India Association. For years past Sir Roland has made a study of Indian educational conditions, and his remarks are recalled by the references to other lands than India under in the debate in the Council. Sir Roland exhorted "those Indians who appeal to Western experience to consider carefully the dark as well as the bright side of that experience." The Bill prepared by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale served to bring the problem into fresh prominence, while the recent pronouncement at Delhi, made at the instance of the King-Emperor, served to keep it in the public mind. This latter circumstance occurred after Sir Roland had read his paper, and it is a testimony to his knowledge and handling of the subject that the views enunciated inspired a very considerable measure of approval from an almost Anglo-Indian and Indian audience, and will also, we imagine, be considered in India as a temperate and judicious discussion of the subject. In a previous contribution, the lecturer pleaded with the Government of India to withdraw altogether from the educational field, partly on account of what he described as the growing pressure of the religious difficulty, and partly on a corresponding political difficulty, but very largely on account of the financial difficulty which he endeavoured to show was bound to reach the most appalling proportions. That was ten years ago, and in his recent paper he reviewed the history of education in England, tracing its evolution step by step, from the old and descredited State-Church system to the free and compulsory institution as it exists in England to-day. In performing this task he confined himself to a study of facts bearing on the two questions : (1) By what stages, and under what influences, was the present system arrived at ? and (2) How far can it be considered a success ? After referring to the first grant made by the House of Commons in 1832, of £20,000, which resulted in wrangling on the question of distribution, Sir Roland declared that by 1846, that only two alternatives remained open if education was to be improved and extended to the people. First, there was the religious view, that there should be cleared a fair field for voluntaryism and second that there should be established a universal system of state provided and compulsory secular education.

As we all know the famous Act of 1870 reflected a compromise between these two. The rate-supported board schools came into existence and flourished with the voluntary schools of the Church and the sects. The year 1891 provided a further departure; but in 1902, was passed the Bill, by which the educational system was revolutionized and which, notwithstanding its comprehensive character, has failed to provide the place which the optimists hoped and declared it would bring. His second question was answered enumerating some of the points which he considered to be beneficial results of the system, and "per contra" others which he thinks somewhat discounts them, and he comes to the conclusion that on the whole the success of free compulsory education in England is not unmixed with failure. We need not go into his various reasons for this conclusion. Some of them are clearly grounded, while others are more obscure; but on the whole we agree with his reasoning in these respects, namely, that the prosperity and civilization that England enjoys is not entirely due to free compulsory education that as the system works at present, the educational question is not entirely free from sectarian bitterness, and that the institution has not been sufficiently long at work to attract unanimous approval. Whatever may be the opinion as to Sir Ronald Wilson's attitude towards free compulsory education in England, there is no doubt that he disposed of the syllogism of the protagonists of the movement in India, that "whatever all civilized nations do must be right," and we could almost wish he had reviewed a few of the conditions prevailing in this country that place England and India on such utterly different planes. England, or let us say the United Kingdom, has a population of about 45,000,000, "rich homogenous, highly concentrated people" "as one speaker in the succeeding discussion put it, "paying a revenue which would soon reach £200,000,000, thirty millions of which are spent yearly on education." As against this India has "over 300,000,000 millions of inhabitants, individually poor, with an average income of a little more than a penny a day, and a revenue less than half of what ours would soon be." Here, indeed, is a problem in itself, and until this is solved we need not be concerned with the setting out of others almost equally intricate.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

There can be little doubt that the public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Bombay in the interests of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund has accomplished one of its objects, that is to make known the conditions of distress which prevail in some of the northern portions of the Presidency. It still remains to be seen whether the meeting has been successful in enlisting the practical sympathy of those, who are able adequately to express it by their gifts. At the same time we have not much doubt that once the real need for assistance has been known, a generous response will be forthcoming. The organisers of this Famine Fund have so far been labouring under a disadvantage, which has been due to a very natural misapprehension, which has existed in the minds of the public. One's first anxiety has naturally been to know whether the human inhabitants of the affected districts are receiving adequate relief, and are able to weather the hard period of scarcity without undue privation. And on being told that Government measures, supplemented by a certain amount of charitable effort in Bombay, has been sufficient to keep the people well-fed and in comfort the average man has been content, has included the less in the greater and has accepted this statement as applying not only to the people but to their dependents. That is where the misapprehension has arisen, for although there is plenty of food for the human inhabitants of the Panch Mahals the Ahmedabad district and Kathiawar, there is a great scarcity of fodder for their cattle and unless adequate relief measures are organised there is likely to be such acute distress among domestic animals, which will entail not only a great amount of present suffering upon them, but future suffering upon their owners. The position is now becoming acute. With the assistance of Government, the Central Famine Relief Fund and minor agencies, the people have been able to cope with the situation so far. Grass has been imported by Government from many districts and has been sold at less than its cost price, while the donations of the Relief Fund have helped the people to purchase it.

More indeed in his direction might well have been done, but the congested condition of the railways, about which we bear complaints in all directions, has had a considerable effect here, and supplies which have been available have not been imported into the fodderless area with sufficient rapidity, owing to the lack of transport. This, of course, has had an effect on prices which has helped to some extent to exhaust the resources of the people earlier than they should have been. The need for assistance naturally grows greater every day, and with four months still to go before the next grass crop may be expected to be ready for cutting, local resources have been so far expended that a wide appeal to public charity is required, Government considering that the need is beyond the scope, for which it is proper for them to provide without the assistance of private enterprise on an extensive scale. There are in fact, as His Excellency stated in his very comprehensive review of the situation, about fifty lakhs of cattle, which must starve unless money for their maintenance is provided by the public. Should these or any large number of them be lost, it is not the present tale of suffering alone which must be considered, but the fact that with an insufficient number of draught animals and milch cows, the people will be so handicapped in their cultivation that they must live under conditions of privation for some years. The cattle in the Presidency have yet barely regained the numbers, which they possessed before the last serious famine, and the people cannot afford to lose even a small number. To save them all the cost is estimated at seven and a half crores of rupees. This is a large sum and its collection will be a great task requiring constant effort and careful organisation. But in India, where the care of animals is one of the first dictates of religion to the vast majority of its inhabitants, and in an India portions of which during the last year have enjoyed a considerable degree of prosperity, this should be by no means an impossible undertaking.

THE MINERS' WAGE BILL.

When both sides are tired of a struggle, which has brought such havoc to the trade of the country, there is no reason to doubt the forecast made in Reuter's telegram's yesterday that the Coal-Miners' Bill will pass without much trouble or alteration. Mr. Bonar Law naturally raised his voice in protest, but at the same time when 65 per cent. of the coal-owners themselves, as Mr. Asquith says—though probably he meant owners, who are responsible for 65 per cent. of the total output—have admitted the necessity of conceding a minimum wage, it is difficult to see how the Opposition can do any more than grudgingly follow their example. There cannot be a doubt that if a minimum wage is granted to one trade, others will strive for the same boon, and in time, will probably get it. This is no doubt an unpleasant pill for Conservative employers and politicians to swallow, but, after all, it is not a great advance upon the principle, which has been long accepted in the coal trade of a minimum standard wage fluctuating with the price of coal, and surely, as defeat seems unavoidable, if the present dispute is to be speedily ended, it is better for the party quietly to accept it, and devote their energies to devising means, which will be required, in the interests of all concerned, to prevent any trade union or combination of trade unions from creating serious industrial strife by a demand for a wage, which is beyond the economic capacity of any industry or beyond reason. The Government have carefully excluded from their Bill any attempt to restrict the freedom of either side to strike or look out, as the case may be, because they know that any such proviso would arouse such bitter opposition from the Labour party as would in all probability wreck the Bill. Mr. Claude Lowther means to introduce an amendment, which seeks to obviate the possibility of a strike in future by imposing compulsory arbitration, and while the Conservative Press generally is content with vilifying what it regards as a surrender to Labour organisation, the moderate view, which in taken by the *Times* gives hopes that a sufficient number of the Unionist party will recognise the necessities of the situation and assist to pass the Bill through Parliament.

As the *Times* is wise enough to point out, the Bill is intended merely to end the present strike. It is, therefore, foolish to attempt to add to it provisos, which it is known will be entirely unacceptable to the workmen's representatives, while the passing of the Bill will in no way prevent the introduction of such legislation as Mr. Lowther proposes, when peace has been restored. On the other hand, although some of the men's leaders have been making fiery speeches in favour of a stern intention to accept nothing, which does not include the Federation's schedule of wages, it is probable that in the cooler atmosphere of the House of Commons they will not attempt to force a struggle with the Government on this point, knowing that the Government would receive the full support of the Unionists in this respect, and that they cannot, in the interests of Labour generally, take any action which would protract the struggle indefinitely. Consequently the debate is likely to turn mainly to the question of safeguards, and regarding these Mr. Macdonald seems to have some prevision that an arrangement will be reached without much difficulty. It is difficult to judge exactly what is the Government position on this point. Mr. Asquith's speech suggests that the subject is to be one for the district boards to decide, but one cannot readily understand that at least some general principles have not been enunciated for their guidance. Conservatives have expressed a strong view that the masters have not been safeguarded at all, and at any rate it is to be hoped that too much has not been left to the district boards, or it is likely that the trouble will only be revived again in individual districts. Looking at the attitude of Conservatives and Labour men Mr. Macdonald's encouraging view, that the subject is one capable of adjustment, seems to be more worthy of attention. Thus while it would be rash to ignore the possibilities of sudden change, which this crisis has so often proved capable of developing, it is now possible to hope for a settlement within a few days.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loan on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

MESSRS. F. B. STEWART AND SON, of Poona, have issued an elegant little album of views illustrating the royal visit to Bombay and incidents at the Durbar. The price is three rupees, but the album is worth twice that sum

THE Earl of Meath, who has been engaged for some weeks in addressing various parts of Burma on the Empire movement, left Rangoon for Europe, on Wednesday, with the Countess of Meath.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

Thoughts by a Native Thinker.

LAW AND MORALS.

KASHI, a Brahman woman, married a Ghanchi (oilman) of the name of Mansukh Raichand. She was married to him fifty years ago, and had eight children by him. She was discarded by her husband in 1901, and a few years after, he died. She claimed part of the property left by Mansukh as his wife. The Subordinate Judge, before whom the case was heard originally, found that the marriage, being a "Chandal union," was illegal, according to Hindu Law ; and on appeal, the High Court upheld the lower court's decision, "pronouncing the marriage, if any, to have been sinful," and dismissed the suit with costs. As a Ghanchi, the man was a Sudra, and the union of a Brahman with a Sudra is interdicted by the Shastras as sinful. The judgment, following the Shashtras, must, doubtless, be good law, but the fundamental morality of it is open to question. This may be religion, but it is not justice in the highest sense of the term. I perfectly recognize that the Judges were powerless, and had no choice in the matter. Their business is to interpret the law and carry out its provisions. But so far as can be gathered from the brief report of the case published in the papers, one cannot but sympathise, be he a Hindu or Mlecha, with the woman. It is most pitiful that while she might have been celebrating her golden jubilee had her husband been alive and had he not so cruelly cast her off, she should be told that she was never the lawful wife of the man, and that she had no claim whatever against his property. Manu has ordained that the twice-born shall have some valued and exclusive privileges, and these same privileges have acted as a grievous disability in the case of Kashi. The Shastras are most jealous about the sanctity of the Brahman, and therefore, any Brahman, who suffered himself to be contaminated by intercourse of any kind with a Sudra, was doomed absolutely and irretrievably. So Kashi has to pay the penalty of her high birth. Justice is done to her according to human law, but it is denied to her according to the Divine law, which knows no caste. Now the disabilities wilfully imposed by man upon man, as all human beings are equal in the sight of Heaven. When Shylock went to court for his pound of flesh, the fair Judge, who tried the suit, found herself poweless to dispute his demand, because it was in the bond. But she hit upon an ingenious device, whereby the Jew was baulked of his desire, without in any way infringing the law. Had any such device presented itself to the learned Judges in the present case, on might suppose they would have readily resorted to it.

HINDUS AND SEA-VOYAGES.

If the Hindus want to march with the times, they must interpret the ordinances of their religion in a rational spirit. Unless they adapt themselves to the circumstances of the society and civilization of the present day, they will be handicapped in the race. The huge mass of bigotted conservatism among them is still much exercised over the question of sea-voyage, though the force of its opposition is slowly abating. Even some of their spiritual guides have been making a qualified pronouncement in its favour, and castes are not so hard and unbending and uncompromising in their attitude, as they were a decade or two ago. They are now ready to take back the erring one, if he agrees to a fine and a Prayaschit. They understand the signs of the times, and are afraid to exercise their authority so far as to make their suppliants seceders from sheer desperation. The position of the Hindu undertaking a sea-voyage to Europe is still sufficiently risky to command the encouragement and applause of such of their brethren as are in its favour. Hence the addresses and entertainments that are given to the adventurous soul resolved to cross the seas. The advanced section of the Kapoles recently held a meeting to congratulate a young Kapole and his wife who are proceeding to Europe. A number of glowing speeches were made, extolling the courage of the young couple, especially of the girl. The chair was quite appropriately taken by a son of Cursondas Mulji, a valiant, true-hearted, reformer of the last generation, who had been to England, and was subjected to much persecution. One of the speakers, who congratulated the couple, was Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas who, too, had been to Europe, about ten years ago, with his wife, and had to undergo propitiatory rites before he was received back into the caste. The presence and active sympathy of Mr. Jagmohandas Vurjeewandas, the gentleman, who has made a splendid offer of over two lakhs for an Institute of Commerce, was most significant, because he is the scion of a house known hitherto for its rigid and uncompromising orthodoxy.

"BILAETI AND GAMTHI"

The Kapoles are divided into two opposite camps. The advanced section has received from its opponents the sarcastic application of Bilaeti (English) Kapoles, while the other side prides itself on the title of Gamthi, i. e. native or country-bred, Kapoles, reversing the past, are adhering to time-honoured customs and utages. These still form a powerful body which can assert itself with great effect, when confronted with a case of heterodoxy. They have not yet dealt with the case of their own accredited Shethis, Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathoobhoy, who went to England last year for the Coronation. The reformers complain of the provoking inaction of their caste, but still it makes no sign. We may be sure that he will be readmitted eventually on his agreeing to accept its terms. I interpret the delay as a silent determination on its part to keep the abnoxious party in purgatory for a while. It was Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, the father of Mr. Tribhowandas, who endowed a travelling fellowship for Hindu students, and by an irony of fate his son is now made to suffer for having ventured to go abroad.

WAR AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

It is not pleasant to think that the public of Bombay should not have awakened to a due sense of the evils of tubercular diseases, until Mr. R. J. Tata came forward with his offer of help for their prevention and treatment. But it is gratifying that his letter has had a singular effect in arousing the public conscience. A preliminary meeting of leading citizens was promptly held, and it has been decided to ask the Sheriff to convene a public meeting. All this is very complimentary to Mr. Tata. The enthusiasm he has succeeded in arousing could not have been greater, had the public been apprized of a new danger, and not one that has lain among them all these years, without adequate measures being taken against it. Four years ago, Sir George Clarke, while opening a separate ward for phthisical patients at the Adams Wylie Hospital, said he was shocked to find the absence of any such provision in some of the hospitals of Bombay, where other patients were herded together with consumptives. The remark, however, went unheeded, for all we know to the contrary. There was scarcely a note of surprise. There was no talk then of a public meeting, and there were no Press interviews of doctors and sanitarians. If we were to accept the official figures, phthisis would not appear to be so terrible a scourge, after all, in Bombay. A death-rate of 2·92 as compared with 2·2 in Manchester, another great cotton centre, is not so very heavy. But it is morally certain that tubercular diseases are more prevalent in Bombay than these figures would indicate. I have heard of whole families being devastated by consumption. When we regard the density of Bombay reaching in its crowded parts 400 to the acre ; when we take into account the climatic conditions of Bombay, the humidity of its low-lying parts, the vile sanitary conditions of houses in which many of the poor still reside, and the habits of the masses, coupled with their ignorance of the most elementary ideas of hygiene; when we know that our milk-supply is impure, and that other provisions, such as meat and fish, require much looking after; we should be thankful to Providence, if the death-rate from tubercular diseases were something under 3 per cent. Ocular evidence gives, however, a more correct idea of their ravages, and to arm themselves against this scourage, the public, with the cordial help of the authorities, are now determined. But we must beware of hasty and impulsive action under our new-found enthusiasm. Our energetic Health Officer, Dr. Turner, advocates, for instance, "the supreme control of the milk supply by the State." If this proposal means anything beyond a provision for the proper and effective control of the industry conducted by private enterprise.—a much-needed, long-deferred, reform—it will not find many supporters. But I should think it is only in this restricted sense that Dr. Turner pleads for the supreme control of the State.

MR. D. R. CHICHGAR.

I regret the death of Mr. Darasbaw R. Chichgar. He was not great on the public platform, but was a quiet, unobtensive worker, and was a useful citizen in several respects. He was one of the early band of reformers among his community, and for half a century, was the staunch and faithful lieutenant of the late Mr. K. R. Kama, in his compaign on behalf of religious reform. He was an educational enthusiast, had made a close study of the Kindergarten method, and had introduced it with remarkable success in the Parsi Association's Schools for girls, of which he was honorary secretary. He devoted much of his time to popularize the system by means of lectures and leaflets, and by personally conducting a normal class of young ladies. He was very useful, by his winning ways, in collecting subscriptions in a public cause, and whenever his help was sought for the purpose, he gave it with all his heart. The Freemasons' Hall is a fine memorial to his genius for raising funds. From steady, regular and painstaking life one may deduce the moral, that if a man makes the most of his time and his capacity, whatever it may be, in the service of his fellow-men he can do some real and lasting good, in his own humble way.

DION.

INDIAN COMPANIES' BILL.

Sanctioned by Secretary of State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

The Government of India have decided to bring forward another important measure at the Imperial Legislative Council on Friday. The question of an up-to-date Companies law, as is known, has been under consideration for a long time. Two or three years ago, deliberations had reached an advanced stage, but at that time Parliament was on the point of consolidating British Company law. Since then the English Act has been passed, and the Government of India had before them the text of that measure on which to model the draft bill for India. This was sent Home to the Secretary of State for India, and his sanction was received yesterday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark will introduce the Bill on Friday next. This will be the third of a series of measures recently undertaken by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the others being the Patent Act and Factory Act. The Bill will be published shortly and circulated for opinion.

BOMBAY GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In introducing a subject like the "Bombay Gardens" your correspondent "Hortici Amator" has discharged a very useful duty. No doubt some of the public gardens of Bombay need complete overhauling, and this is urgently needed in the Fort, where the few gardens that we have are in a sorry condition. When I look back to the time when the papers teemed with different views and protests against the elimination of the University Garden, I wonder why should this spot not have been utilized for a great structural building, rather than that it should have been left to be covered with a few scraggy shrubs. Again, am I struck with wonder when I see the High Court with only a few cocoanut trees a few red leaved shrubs and an unsightly lawn, around it. This is only an instance. The buildings in its neighourhood are almost in a similar state.

I fully sympathise with your correspondent as to the necessity of keen supervision by some one possessing a knowledge of plants and flowers. "Honorary supervision will not bring about the desired result" is a fact which cannot be gainsaid. When remunerative supervision is called into requisition, the services of a supervisor become obligatory and nothing but good must inevitably ensue. Honorary supervision is very often expected from officials, who have a thousand and one duties to perform and they cannot, therefore, direct their attention to matters of less importance.

I cannot understand why should there be a lack of funds for the upkeep of a garden. For a public building, the garden is an absolute concomitant and if Bombay takes pride in its fine public buildings, then fine public buildings cannot be really fine without gardens.

I am a keen lover of gardens and it was my great delight to see quite excellent arrangement in the Oharni Road Garden, when it was under the control of the Improvement Trust and though I hold no brief for that body, I should congratulated it on its excellent scheme of road-side planting and garden laying-out. The Hughes Road slope is one beauty spot in Bombay, and I hope the Malabar Hill slope which has been given over to the Municipality for an addition to the Hanging Gardens, will assume an effective appearance and be an object of beauty.

It will not be out of place if I were to suggest the necessity of excellent gardens also for the hospitals, where flowers are a source of delight to the patients.

Private house-owners should also strive, as space would permit, to have neat gardens with choice flowers grown at different seasons, and prominent railway stations, at least as far as Bandra and Cooria, where water is plentiful should take an example from the Churchgate Station, and have flower-beds laid out. Where sufficient ground is wanting, large tubs alongside the platforms would do for the purpose.

LANDSCAPE.

March 20.

THE MINERS' WAGE BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED BY THE COMMONS.

Probable Acceptance of the Measure.

QUESTION OF ADEQUACY OF SAFEGUARDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that Friday would be allocated to the Coal-miners' Bill and that the Women's Enfranchisement Bill would be given an early date, instead of Friday.

He hoped the House of Lords would sit on Saturday, as it was urgent that the Bill should be passed this week.

Mr. Asquith then introduced the Coal-miners' Bill. He said it was with great and unaffected reluctance that he introduced it. The introduction of such a Bill, however, and its passing by Parliament promptly was absolutely imperative in the best interest of the country.

The Government had resorted to legislation only when all hope of settlement by agreement had disappeared, and when the necessity in the general interest of putting a speedy end to the stoppage of the coal industry had become a matter of paramount urgency.

Long before these matters had reached an acute stage, the Government had thought it their duty to consider all the alternative plans of legislation, and the more they had surveyed the ground, the more clearly had they realised the difficulties and hazards to which the best conceived plan of legislation must be exposed. They had persevered as long as possible hoping for a way of escape along a better and more expedient path.

What was the Government's duty? The stoppage of the coal industry for a fortnight was producing, and had produced, an ever-growing daily weight of inconvenience and suffering. In these circumstances Government came without hesitation to the conclusion that Parliament must be asked to intervene and as the parties were unable to agree, the State must provide a settlement. They were driven to legislation; therefore they held that the only kind of legislation, which they were justified in proposing was legislation directed to a particular purpose and not going beyond it.

The conclusion, to which the Government had come and with which sixty-five per cent. of the coalowners had agreed, was that, having regard to the unique conditions in the mining industry, there ought to be a minimum and reasonable wage on the one hand, and on the other adequate safeguards to protect the owners against slackness and deficiency in the output. They must have machinery, intelligent, competent and impartial, to settle both the amount and extent of the safeguards.

The Bill was a temporary measure and would continue in force for three years. The minimum wage would be retrospective, and if and when the men returned to work they would be paid from the day of return at a rate subsequently to be fixed by their respective district boards.

No Penalties.

The district boards would draw up regulations and conditions for the regularity and efficiency of the work. A workman, who failed to comply therewith would not be entitled to the minimum wage. The boards would settle a general minimum wage and general district rules, namely conditions for efficiency and regularity. The Bill contained no penal provisions upon one side or the other.

An employer was liable to pay underground workmen a wage not less than the wage fixed by the district boards, but a mine-owner was not compelled to open his coal-mine, nor did the Bill compel the workman to descend into the pit.

It might be said that this Bill was nugatory. He hoped and believed it would not be so. After Parliament had taken action, the position would be no longer what it was before. There would be no longer any doubt as to the principle of a minimum wage, no longer any difficulty, with good sense and fairness, in settling the various grades. That was all they could do.

Mr. Bonar Law then spoke. He said he considered the remedy perhaps worse than the disease. (Cheers). It was evident that the Miners' Union was so powerful that it could bring pressure to obtain this boon. If this were true, it was certain that every other trade would strive for a minimum wage.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised the view that the promises Mr. Asquith had given contained no guarantee for the owners. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald advised caution in proceeding with such legislation, because if it were going to be permanent, not one but a score of Bills would be required.

He emphasised the point that the Labour members would move an amendment that their schedule of wages should be included in the Bill. He approved the principle of compulsion.

Finally, he might ask for a few amendments as to the safeguards, but said it should be possible to pass the Bill this week in a shape satisfactory to all concerned.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

It is officially stated that the Liverpool Races will take place.

LATER.

The Coalminers' Bill has been read a first time without a division.

It is generally understood that the Bill will be passed.

Unionist Amendment.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr. Claude Lowther has given notice of an amendment declining to proceed with the Minimum Wage Bill unless it provides for compulsory arbitration.

While the Liberal Press is unanimous in praise of the Government's ingenuity and statesmanship, the phrases "colossal sham" and "nerveless surrender to Labour desperadoes" epitomise generally the comments of the Conservative organs, which denounce the lack of safeguards to secure a minimum output, and prevent the recurrence of a national strike. They declare that an agitation is already on foot in many unions, and especially among railwaymen, to obtain a minimum wage.

The *Times* however reminds the critics that the Bill is designed to meet the existing crisis and not the relations between Labour and Capital. It believes that the country approves the Government's solution.

The Miners' Federation will meet to-day. The speeches delivered by some of the leaders last night indicate that they may insist on the inclusion of the wages schedules in the Bill, but the growing desire among the miners to resume work, owing to the depletion of the funds of the Unions will probably necessitate the acceptance of the Bill.

Some rioting took place yesterday in Lanarkshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire, but it was not of a serious nature.

LATER.

The Miners' Federation, at an important meeting, considered the Minimum Wage Bill. There was a general feeling that there were no insurmountable obstacles to the men resuming work.

A conference of Yorkshire and Derbyshire surfacemen telegraphed to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald that unless a minimum wage were granted to surface-men there would be no settlement.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED.

Alleged Incitement of Troops.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr. Tom Mann, President of the Syndicalist Education League, has been arrested in connection with the prosecution of the newspaper, *Syndicalist*, on a charge of inciting the troops not to fire on the strikers.

RUSSO-INDIAN RAILWAY.

Preliminary Surveys not Objected.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Lord Ronaldshay in the House of Commons, said the Government had intimated that it had no objection to preliminary surveys for the proposed railway from the Russo-Persian Frontier to Karachi, but it reserved complete freedom regarding the management of the railway, the representation of British interests, alignment, rates, etc., should construction be actually proposed.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Madras Petition Goes to Sir Edward Grey.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The London Moslem League has forwarded to Sir Edward Grey a resolution passed by the Mussulmans of Madras concerning the apprehended blockade of Jeddah and Yembo, and has urged the Government to use its best endeavours to induce Italy to confine the war to Tripoli.

LATER.

The Porte has received assurances that the Powers do not intend, as rumoured, to bring energetic pressure to bear for the purpose of ending the war, nor do they intend to depart from their policy of strict neutrality.

A SUFFRAGETTE RIOTER.

Heavy Sentence Inflicted.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Suffragette who endeavoured to set fire to the General Post Office has been sentenced to six months in the Second Division. The Judge said that the sentence would have been more severe, but that the prisoner had been ill.

ARMS SUPPLY TO CHINA.

Restrictions not Placed on Englishmen.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Replying to Mr. Charles Bathurst, Sir E. Grey said he was not aware that any restrictions had been imposed on British subjects regarding the sale of arms to the new Chinese Government. They were merely advised to abstain from such sales during the revolutionary struggle.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

Rumoured Consolidation of Eastern Interests.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. shares have shown a remarkable spurt to 285 on rumours of general consolidation of Far Eastern shipping interests. The P. and O. deferred-stock was quoted to-day at 310, and the Royal mail shares have risen to 113.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Visit to Vienna now Postponed.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The German Emperor's visit to Vienna has been postponed, owing it is believed to the recent Ministerial changes.

BERLIN, MARCH 20.

The Kaiser starts on his visits on Friday.

SIR. S. L. JAMESON.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Sir Leander Jameson, speaking at Wynberg, foshadowed his early retirement, on the ground of physical disability.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Attitude of the German Press.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The German Press, while commenting in a moderate tone on Mr. Churchill's recent speech, are generally unfriendly to it, and declare that the speech will do no harm as the Germans are unwavering in their determination to have the Fleet sufficiently strong to make war a matter of life or death to an enemy attacking them.

Some papers denounce what they describe as Mr. Churchill's "presumption" in instructing the Germans as to their naval necessities.

THE DURBAR CHANGES.

Re-casting of Government of India Bill.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Government of India Bill is being recast, as it has been decided to effect the reconstitution of the Bengals by a series of proclamations under the existing statute instead of proceeding by a declaratory Act, thus following the precedent of 1905.

DRAFTS ON INDIA.

Question as to Stoppage of Sale.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

In reply to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu said that Lord Crewe had every reason to believe that the cessation of the sale of his drafts on India would inflict a most damaging blow on Indian trade, and would be received with consternation by those engaged in that trade. In the present year gold had flowed to India to an exceptionally large amount. The sum held in gold in the Government treasuries was unprecedented, and the Government holding was made freely available to the public in exchange for rupees.

PEACE OF EUROPE.

No Grounds for Disquieting Rumours.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Reuter has elicited the statement in diplomatic quarters in London that there is no ground whatever for the disquieting reports as to the peace of Europe.

MARCHIONESS OF CREWE.

Operation for Appendicitis Successful.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Marchioness of Crewe has been successfully operated on for appendicitis.

A MILLIONAIRE PEER.

Large Bequest for Founding an Orphange.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Lord Wandsworth left one and a half million pounds sterling, of which one and a quarter millions is to be devoted to establishing an orphanage.

WESTPHALIAN STRIKE.

Crushed out by Rigorous Methods.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Westphalian strike has collapsed, the Miners' unions declaring that the rigorous measures adopted by the authorities and the hostility of the Press make it hopeless to continue.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Negotiations are in progress for the amalgamation of the headquarters of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists.

SAN ANTONIO EXPLOSION.

Outrage by Dynamite Suspected.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

A later report states that thirty-three persons were killed and fifty injured in the explosion at San Antonio.

A dynamite outrage is suspected.

BOMBS EXPLODE.

Nine Casualties in Oporto House.

OPORTO, MARCH 20.

Four persons were killed and five others injured as the result of an explosion of bombs in a house, where they were being manufactured.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith said the Budget would be taken on April 2nd.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MARCH 20,

The P. and O. steamer "Malwa" to-day shipped £325,000 gold for India.

PLANNING THE NEW DELHI.

Remuneration of Experts from Home.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 19.

In reply to Mr. MacCallum Scott, with reference to Captain Swinton's qualifications to serve on the Delhi Committee, Mr. Montagu said Captain Swinton had been invited at the request of the Government of India, but that Lord Crewe took full responsibility.

Mr. Montagu said it was thought desirable to associate with the professional members of the committee a layman, experienced in the administrative problems of a great city.

The members of the committee would receive travelling and living expenses and the following fees for a five months' engagement:—Captain Swinton, 500 guineas; Mr. Brodie, 1,750 guineas; Mr. Lutyens, 1,500 guineas. The Corporation of Liverpool would also be refunded the amount of Mr. Brodie's salary during his absence.

THE LOSSES OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the following statement was made regarding the loss to the Corporation by the transfer of the capital to Delhi:—The assessed annual value of the lands and buildings in Calcutta vesting in the Government of India is Rs. 18,80,293. The present gross demand of the consolidated rate in respect of buildings and lands vested in the Government of India is Rs. 3,66,665-2-0 for the year. The amount paid by the Government of India on account of consolidated rate for 1910-11 in respect of these properties was Rs. 3 5,836-3-0 The difference is due to revision of assessment and remission of rates on accounts of vacancy. The amount paid on account of rates for 1910-11 in respect of private buildings occupied by Government was Rs. 4,775-4-0 excluding post offices and police stations.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Business for Next Friday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

At next Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Fleetwood Wilson will present the budget for 1912-13 and the rules of business will be suspended to enable Sir V. Thackersay to move two resolutions, first that the Indian mints be now thrown open to the free coinage of gold in coins of suitable denominations and second that a substantial portion of the Gold Standard Reserve be held in gold in India. Mr. Clark will introduce the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to trading companies and other associations. Mr. Madge will move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Government of India do take up the question of raising from the domiciled Anglo-Indian community a regiment in which recruits should be engaged on pay and allowance equal to those of British soldiers and that the Government do recommend local recruiting from the above community into British regiments serving in India subject to the consent of the Commanding Officers of the British Corps.

ORISSA TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day at Belvedere. the Lieut, Governor presiding, when the Orissa Tenancy Bill came up for discussion. This is a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to landlord and tenant in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. In presenting the report of the Select Committee Mr. McPherson said that notice of two hundred, sixty eight amendments had been given by Hon'ble Members. Nearly one hundred of them had been put by members from Behar and it was difficult to understand what was the cause of the lively interest in the Bill taken by them. He said Orissa members were old enough to take care of themselves and did not require a helping hand from their brethren. After adopting the report of the Select Committee the Council proceeded to consider the amendments.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council there was lengthy discussion over the Orissa Tenancy Bill. Of the two hundred sixty-eight amendments sixty-five were disposed of to-day. Of these twenty-three lost, twenty-four withdrawn fifteen fell through being consequential and three accepted. The Counsel sits again to-morrow.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

A smart little piece of work is reported from the Frontier. On Monday the Political Agent of the Khyber, Mr. Maffey, received news of a band of raiders moving across the border. He turned out at once with a very small body of the Khyber Rifles and engaged the raiders before they could escape. One man was killed one was captured, and four rifles were taken.

The amount of the fine to be imposed upon the Mashuds for the recent trouble has been practically settled and it is anticipated that it will be realised without difficulty.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 20.

To-day before the Full Bench the arguments in the revision in connection with Ashe Murder case were brought to a close and their Lordships reserved their judgment.

VICEROY VISITS HOSTELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

This morning the Viceroy accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Harcourt Butler and Mr, Kuchler, visited a number of students' hostels. His Excellency inspected dining, bed and common rooms and expressed himself well satisfied with the general arrangement of the hostels. The Viceroy mixed freely with the students. The Lieutenant-Governor made a grant of one hundred rupees towards the Library fund of each of the four hostels visited by the party.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the draft address to be presented to Lord Carmichael, the first Governor of Bengal, was adopted as settled by the special committee.

KABULI DACOITS IN JAMMU.

Their Extradition from the State Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 20,

Two organised dacoities by Pathans are reported from Jammu State, one at Mirpur and other at Malgamy near Mirpur. In the former twenty armed Pathans attacked the house of Kalumal Sahukar and, after seriously wounding Kalumal his wife and a daughter, looted property worth about Rs.29,000. In the other case a gang of Pathan coolies employed on the Jhelum Canal set fire to thirteen shops and looted property worth about twenty-five thousand. It is understood the State authorities intend turning out Cabulis from Jammu.

A report comes from Peshawar of a daring attack by a band of Pathans a few days ago on the Police Chowki at the City Railway Station under cover of night. They snatched the gun from a constable on duty and on being challenged by the thanadar Abdul Satar Khan fired upon him. They snatched guns from four other constables and entered the ammunition room and walked away with a pistol and some cartridges.

POST OFFICE THEFT.

Runner Alleged to Have Confessed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The Sealdah Police have arrested a runner atttached to the Hatkhola Post Office on a charge of the alleged theft of nineteen thousand rupees at Sealdah station. While making over the mail bags to the mail clerk, the accused is alleged to have cut the seals of a large bag and abstracted parcels containing cash in currency notes. The clerk observed that the bag was mutilated and the peon is alleged to have confessed his guilt.

IMMIGRANTS TO CEYLON.

Government Issues Warning to Unemployed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TUTICORIN, MARCH 20.

At the instance of the Ceylon Government, a warning has been issued to intending emigrants against going to Ceylon without either considerable capital or assured employment. It has recently been necessary for the Government of the Colony to repatriate individuals who had gone to the island with insufficient capital and who, failing to obtain employment, were reduced to a state of destitution. It is useless for any one to go to Ceylon, in the hope of obtaining employment on the spot.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, accompanied by his Private Secretary, arrived in Calcutta this morning, and is staying at Government House.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid an informal visit to the Victoria Memorial this morning.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge visited the Station Hospital for British troops this morning, and in the afternoon, after visiting the Bethune College, viewed the monuments in the Park Street cemeteries.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

On the recommendation of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon issued a summons against Inspector Heelis on a charge of torturing a witness in order to extort an incriminating statement from him.

POONA WARD ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anent the recent Ward Election in Poona for the representatives of the Ratepayers on the Poona Municipality it is indeed regretful to note that though several Mohammedans offered themselves as candidates, none came out successful. The only reason for this appears to me the defective system of voters. Formerly there was a Ward for each Peth and the whole city was divided into sixteen Wards, but now there are only four Wards from which a candidate could be selected. These four Wards were all backed by the Brahmin and other Hindu element and consequently the Brahmins were successful. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale had remarked that Mohammedans do not offer themselves as candidates for Ward elections for the Municipality, but now when five candidates were on the field none of them came out successful. This is very strange. The Government could nominate such persons as they thought fit, but the real representatives of the Mohammedan community in Poona were neglected. This shows that separate election for the Mohammedans on the Municipality is badly needed all over India and very badly in Poona City. Could not Government look into such things as affect the general welfare of Mussalmans in Poona? Surely, Government can change the rules for election in order to see that Mohammedans are really representative men. What I think most necessary at present is the convening of a mass meeting of the Mohammedans for the election of such persons from among them as would be able to really serve the Mohammedan cause were they appointed on the Municipality. Such selected names should be represented to Government for nomination or the new system of election introduced in order to guard the interests of the Mohammedan community in Poona. I hope my Moslem brethren will not fail to understand this dire necessity of the calling of a meeting to consider this most important question affecting their general well-being. I can only say to them 'Awake, arise or be for ever fallen'—Yours, etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

Poona, March 19.

ON April 4th prior to the Burma Lieutenant-Governor's departure for Maymyo His Honour will open the new Rangoon Railway Station which has been under construction since August last. The building is erected on modern principle and is estimated to cost thirty-one lakhs.

THE New Zealand defence authorities report that the training of the Territorial Forces of the Dominion is now in full swing. The attendance generally is very good, and great keenness is displayed in the country districts. At the first annual camp, which has just been held, there was a full attendance. The men were enthusiastic, and good work was done. The remainder of the annual camps will take place between now and the end of May. The total of the senior cadets registered is 38,300, and of the Territorials 31,000.

ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY.

H. E. The Governor at Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Elphinstone Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Elphinstone College, when His Excellency the Governor presided. There was a large attendance.

Principal Coverton, in opening the proceedings, said that the object of the Society was to keep together old Elphinstonians and to keep them in touch with the College and its doings. The Society, he said, would hold an annual gathering, which would take the form of a dinner. A further object was to forward the interests of any College institutions. There were one or two questions of interests with regard to the rules and one of them was regarding the disposal of funds. They would have to guard against the Society coming to a premature end by too extravagant expenses. Another question was whether they should continue the present form of subscriptions or whether they should allow members to pay them by instalments. The object of this Society was to include old students, and he was particularly anxious that those, who had not means to pay the whole subscription at once, should be excluded.

On the motion of Professor Muller, the first report was taken as read. Among other things the report stated:

During the last year the Society, so to say, has been forming. All the energies of the promoters have been taken up in hunting up the names and discovering the whereabouts of Old Elphinstonians, both of the College and of its precursor the Elphinstone Institute and endeavouring to persuade them to join the new Society. The task is very far from complete. Our list of members now numbers 251, but we may well expect to double, if not to treble this, during the coming year. While some leading Elphinstonians are still holding aloof, wishing no doubt to see whether the Society is going to take and to last, others have joined with enthusiasm, foremost amongst whom we should mention the oldest of Elphinstonians Dadaboy Nowrojee. Another member of the Institute, who has joined our ranks is Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E.

The first act of the new-born Society was to arrange for a lecture by Oliver Bainbridge, who was passing through Bombay, on "China and Japan."

In concluding this brief survey of the happenings of the last year we appeal to all our present members to do their best to bring into the Society the many Elphinstonians who are still without its pale.

Professor Muller said that this society's financial basis was copied from the Cambridge Colleges because it was necessary to invest the entrance fees, the interest of which was to go to publish the annual report and towards other incidental expenses. That object was defeated this year, as at the time of the publication of the report, 83 subscriptions were out-standing. Since then 20 or 30 had poured in and 40 new members were enlisted. It was to be hoped therefore, that if they wished to exist at all, the members would pay up the subscriptions at once.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. The Governor then addressing the meeting said:—

Mr. Goverton and Elphinstonians past and present.—It gives me much pleasure to come you to-day and to congratulate you on the formation of the Elphinstonian Society. In the original suggestion came from me, it is owing to Professor Muller's active and zealous initiative that the Society was successfully launched in March last; and we may be sure that Mrs. Muller lent her valuable help. All good Schools and Colleges should retain the interest and affection of those who have been educated in them, and most certainly the interest and affection of the old boys can react with great benefit upon the School or College. We have no exact English equivalent for the French "esprit de corps" which has, in civil as well as in naval or military life, proved a most potent sentiments in inspiring a sense of duty owed for the honour of the corporate body to which men belong or have belonged. It is a strange and an elusive quality which may depend upon age and historic memories. Gallant deeds of the past may evoke and consecrate it. It may draw its strength from the lives of great men which their successors desire imitate. It may be lost and regained. It cannot attach itself to a College or a Regiment which has not distinguished itself in some way, or has not been able to leave a happy impress upon its members. Elphinstone College is not as old as I am; but it takes its name from my revered predecessor. Mountstuart Elphinstone perhaps the greatest Governor of Bombay, and its origin dates back to 1827. During its collegiate life of 56 years, it has sent forth men who have left or are leaving their mark upon Indian activities of many kinds and already it has abundantly deserved the affectionate regard which I am sure that this Society will cherish and extend. The time will swiftly come when it will be looked upon as venerable and meanwhile I hope that the Elphinstonians who yearly enter upon their active careers will build up around it associations worthy of the past and full of inspiration for the future students. Already this young Society has to deplore the loss of Khan Bahadur Chichgar, who was a keen Elphinstonian. All who knew the late Khan Bahadur will not forget his fine upright character, and the deep interest which he took in all good causes. We must all feel that his was a type which reflects honour upon the College and supplies an example to its students.

I am afraid that circumstances made me rather a rolling stone in my youth, and I never spent more than 2 1-2 years in one teaching institution; but I look back with affection upon one school that I left more than half a century ago and I still receive accounts of its doings. Since I have been in India I was present at a dinner of the old boys of another school, which gave the present Chief Justice to Bombay. Many of you have spent 4 years in the College and have lived for a longer time under the segis of the great name of Elphinstone. I hope you will carry with you always happy memories of school and college and that friendship here made will endure to the end of your lives. Whether or not the years of our pupilage are the happiest in our careers must depend upon many circumstances which differ for each; but to most of us the great sorrows and disappointments come after we have gone out into the world and no heavy burden of responsibilities weighs upon us in our youth. I suppose that we can all recall some happy days at least spent at school or college and that we are conscious of infinences there received which have entered deeply into our after lives.

I am very glad that this Society has been established and I warmly congratulate Professor Muller on his successful achievement. I hope that it will keep touch between Elphinstonians past and present and foster the esprit do corps which is the most valuable as not that an educational institution can possess. Colleges like this must play a great part in assisting the onward progress of India and the more soundly equipped graduates capable of bringing broad and just views to bear upon public affairs, Elphinstone College can send out into the world, the more smooth and rapid will be the economic and political advance of this great country.

On the motion of Principal Coverntion, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke for gracing the occasion with their presence.

The meeting dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 20.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 19th that the Dihong exploration party reached the Riga on March 19th after a successful trip, the inhabitants being quite friendly. The Gam of Komsing has brought in a watch presumably that of Mr. Williamson to Dosing The weather is hazy and some rain fell.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Darbhanga is raising funds for the Rajkot Famine Relief Committee, and himself contributes five hundred rupees.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The German Army Bill.

BERLIN, MARCH 1.

The speech from the Throne with which the new Diet was opened, pointed to the carrying of a proposal for strengthening the Army as one of the problems to be solved by the newly returned representatives of the nation. But there is no more detailed allusion to the contents of the forthcoming Bill, now under consideration in the Federal Council. In the Speech from the Throne a passage occurs about there being no lack of young people capable of serving in the Army, an obvious truth, that hardly required to be mentioned in an Imperial Message otherwise characterized by laconic brevity. We may, however, take it for granted that there was a special object in restating this truism on this occasion.

As a matter of fact the increase of enlistment has up to the present not kept pace with the rapid growth of the population. Nor was an attempt made to improve this state of things. Statistics prove that every year the population of the Empire grows by upwards of 800,000 persons. The consequence is, that the number of available recruits rises in equal proportion, and as the number of young men serving in rank and file has not been materially altered for many years, the percentage of dispensations has been growing remarkably. Within the last few years the percentage of recruits in comparison to the number of men reaching the age for entering the army fell again from 53 to 47—48 per cents. It has come to the peculiar state of things that in Germany of the young men being physically examined for fitness to serve in the Army more than a moiety is dispensed with, while in France no less than 85 per cents. are compelled to enter the army. We may be sure that West of the Vasque Mountains all people fit to serve actually go through the military training. As there is no probability that in Germany the weeklings are in proportion more numerous, we arrive at the conclusion that in the country where compulsory service in the Army has been legal for a century, there is now practically a mere compulsion to appear before the recruiting committees, but no universal service in the Army. It is evidently a mere pretext, if the certificates of military examination state wanting bodily fitness as the reason of freeing the bearer from the duty of entering the army.

That a great deal is lost to the young men who escape military training, has often been dwelt on by impartial observers. The leaders of German Industry are of opinion, that the average young German gets in the two or three years' military drill, a wholesome counterweight against the proclivity towards individual self-assertion, inherent in the race. Some leaders of industry go even as far as to doubt whether the happy results of organisation among industrial labourers could be upheld without a majority being used to the sense of order and detail imbued in the period of military service. The rural population, on the other hand, gets a valuable finish of their education during the years of military service, when they are quartered in the cities, see a great deal new to them and are taught a good many other things as well as military discipline.

Very often it has been argued that on account of these educatory advantages, the dispensations ought to be restricted and a larger percentage trained in the colours. If now the speech from the throne alludes to a superfluity of men capable of serving, we may well presume, that the Government is determined to take this point of view into consideration, though the military necessities of the present political situation of the Continent of Europe might not necessitate any increase of the standing army of the German Empire. By what methods the change will be effected, is not yet certainly known. At any rate we may be sure that in the first place a measure of purely internal consequence is contemplated, the object being not to allow to fall the principle of compulsory service into abeyance.

MINING IN THE GERMAN COLONIES.

In the Report of the Imperial Colonial Office about the development of the German settlements and colonies in Africa and the South Seas in 1910-11, we find some interesting data about the mining industry recently so energetically pushed forward in the German Colonies. Especially for the production of gold, diamonds, copper and tin, the African possessions seem to offer fair prospects.

As regards gold, East Africa is coming into the foreground. The Kironda Gold-mining Co. has reached very satisfactory results at Sekenke. There is also a rich ore worked at Nyansome now under favourable auspices. In the Ulugaru district the lawyers of micaceous shist have proved to contain the precious yellow metal in sufficient quantity for regular mining. The former disinclination of the natives to work in those mines has been got over by the recent careful precautions against accidents.

The well-known diamond finds in German South-Western Africa have given rise to 131 Companies chartered under the Dernburg regulations. As 24 of these are at present in Liquidation, 107 are working still. Of grants for searching altogether 10,398 have been issued, against 9,926 in the previous year. The principal aim of the prospectors is now directed towards getting at the original deposits beyond the blue soil, because necessarily the finds in the alluvial regions must have been supplied from these distant beds. As in South Africa, experience has shown that the much coveted layers of blue soil are not the original deposits, of the crystals. One may be sure to find there pretty large garnets and beautiful Ilmenites; but diamonds of higher value are rather scarce in the blue soil of South Western Africa. The scantity of skilled labour is a serious obstacle for this more systematic mining industry.

Copper-mining has yielded splendid results during the last year. In the first place the Otavi Mining and Smelting Co. has been well rewarded for its adoption of the deep boring plant. More than 36,000 tons of copper have been reported as the output of last year. Other companies have likewise found promising veins of copper-ore, but have not yet got over the preliminary steps for installing the necessary machinery. Especially the Sphinx-Mine has been fortunate in discovering native copper rich of gold; a final judgment about the prospects in store is not yet possible. It appears, as though the whole district south of the Otavi valley is interspersed with granular quartz similar to the quartz rock of the Rand of the Transvaal. The near future will decide whether the numerous enterprises of the prospectors will realise the optimistic expectations based on geological considerations.

The attempts of exploring profitable coalfields in South-Western Africa have proved a failure up to the present. Many seams of good coal have been located but they are too thin and small for large mining enterprizes. It is true that the borings have nowhere been brought to a greater depth than 172 yards.

That tin is obtainable on many spots through the whole tract of land from the Erongo mountains westward, as far as the Brand mountain cannot be doubted. In many places the data ascertained are very encouraging.

Especially the Ameib Exploration Co. and the de Beers Co. have energetically taken working in hand.

Then there are many finds of asbestos on record. But in most cases it is the less valuable Tremolite-asbestos that has been sent to the market. Only in the neighbourhood of the Kolmanspeak the Colonial Mining Co. discovered the genuine chrysolite variety for which there is a brisk demand. Lastly we may mention that marble is already an article of exportation from South-Western Africa to Germany, the "Africa Marble Co," of Hamburg, with a capital of 150,000 pounds sterling having taken up this branch of the mining industry.

PROGRESS IN CITY BUILDING.

The principles of modern City building are simple enough. But it is extremely rare that they are carried into practice. The old tradition and red tape are only practically responsible for this failure; but the most frequent obstacle are the regulations laid down at a period, when other ideas about desirable plans and dwellings prevailed. Recently a general remedy has been proposed against this evil. It is understood that in future no detailed prescriptions ought to be laid down for a rising city or its expansions, but that the wishes and wants of the people clustering together are to be waited for. At any rate rules issued twenty years ago are not allowed to stand in the way, if something better is possible under modern conditions. The municipal authorites may take the initiative for sweeping changes, even if vested interests seem to suffer thereby. In the Schoeneberg suburb of Berlin a new quarter has thus been created on a 16 acres ward between the Circular and the Wannsee Railways. The original plan for this district was fixed in 1891. It was of the general type, then considered a matter of course, but calculated simply to allow the most profitable use of the site without any regard to sanitary or artistic considerations. By the indefatigable exertions of the City Architect Herr Wolf and the Alderman Dr. Licht this plan has been entirely abandoned. They gained their point only after proving, that by a quite modern system the aggregate of rents would not be diminished, while in healthy conditions and aesthetic impression these will be a great improvement. The secret is the doing away with the broad streets intersecting each other regularly at right angles, so that the whole looks like a chessboard of blocks. Instead, a central park is left entirely free and is elevated a little over the surrounding sites, in order to keep vehicles away. Only two carriage roads lead to and from this centre. Otherwise footpaths and lanes form short cuts from one block to the other. The Central Park is divided into three parts: a long lawn, a sandy playing ground for children and a lake surrounded by bowers and avenues. Around the whole Park there is an alley of chestnut trees, and space is left for a covered hall that will give shelter in case of rain. The buildings are not of the usual ground plan with side wings, courtyards and square structures, but all alike are long and shallow so that: much space is left behind and used as squares and recreation grounds, especially for children. Openings are left at convenient places for letting the air pass freely through this succession of squares. Nor are the roads and lanes of the usual straight-line pattern. Wherever an old tree was in the way, it was not cut down, but rather the road laid round it. The principal point is that the City of Schoeneberg reserved to itself the right of superintending the new plans of building according to aesthetic considerations.

Another practical attempt at solving a problem formerly despaired of on account of the high prices of the ground has been made at Dahlem, a more outlying suburb. There self-containing houses are erected that can be bought inclusive of the real property of 2,200 pounds at an average. Each house contains from 6 to 10 rooms, has a garden behind and is built directly among the roads. On purpose the houses form pretty long rows of uninterrupted walls, so that they support each other and are less costly than isolated houses. The gardens of opposite houses touching each other form a kind of Park between the rows of houses, along the rows of houses. Is has been calculated that this healthy and secluded system of small houses yields hardly less rent than a pile of many-stored houses, which are built along to unnecessarily wide roads and, for the sake of making a country-like impression, have little foregardens, as the old style demanded.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

Major C. L. Gregory, 19th Lancers, is appointed to officiate as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at Southern Army Headquarters, vice Major Smith, 39th Horse, proceeding on leave.

Lieut. A. C. Milne-Home, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Captain T. E. M. Lane, 9th Bhopal Infantry, is permitted to retire from the 4th of February, 1912.

Lieut. F. H. Budden and Lieut. G. Walton, R.E., are appointed to the Traffic Department on the State Railways.

Major Shepperd, 77th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and Major Stockley, 13th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, are appointed to the command of the 4th Lowland Brigade and the 4th Northumberland Brigade, Territorial Force Artillery, respectively and are ordered Home.

Lieut. A. De Martin, R.E., is transferred from the Military Works to the 1st Sappers and Miners.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

A CONCERT of Chamber Music was given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, last evening, by Mrs. Ben Hick and Signors Manette and Mori, before a fairly large and appreciative audience. The programme, though short, was very entertaining and the selections were well chosen and all performed in a very successful manner. The Programme consisted of piano trio, Andante Scherzo,—Saint Saens; Scherzo (c. minor) Chopin, by Mrs. Ben Hick and Piano Quintet Allegro and Brillante Scherzo—Schumann, with Violin Concerts—Berist by Signor Manetti.

THE death has taken place of Inspector-General Edward Elphinstone Mahon, C.B.,R.N., at 50, Holland Part Avenue, W., Inspector-General Mahon, a son of the late Rev. George William Mahon, late a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and for many years garrison chaplain of Fort St. George, Madras, was born at Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, on February 25, 1851. Educated at Cheltenham Grammar School, and St. Mary's Hospital, London, he entered the Royal Navy in 1878. He served with the Naval Brigade in the Burmese war, 1885-87, and was present at the taking of Mandalay, and received the Indian medal—Burma and clasp. After this he contracted beri-beri. He survived the attack, but was afterwards obliged to send in his resignation in 1903. The Companionship of the Order of the Bath was conferred upon him by Queen Victoria on May 24, 1892.

ROYAL SAILORS' HOME.

Annual Report of the Committee.

The seventy-fourth annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society was held in the Home last evening, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, President of the Committee, presiding.

The following report was submitted :

The Committee of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home have the pleasure to present to those interested in the Institution their Seventy-fourth Annual Report. The daily total number of Officers and Seamen of different ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 38,296. The daily average being 104·92 against a daily average of 114·01 in the previous year. The crews of the following vessels of H. M.'s Royal Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year:—H. M.'s Ship "Perseus" from 1st January, to 14th February, having an average of 179 men of different ratings; H. M.s Ship "Redbreast" from 1st January to the 23rd February having an average of 34 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship "Sphinx," from 8th February to the 23rd February, having an average of 33 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship "Sphinx," from the 28th March, to the 19th May, having an average of 42 men of different ratings; H. M.s Ship "Fox," from the 2nd April to the 28th April, having an average of 248 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship "Muzbee," from the 20th April to the 22nd May, having an average of 10 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship "Muzbee," from the 30th September to the 23rd October, having an average of 10 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship "Mashona," from the 30th September, to the 23rd October, having an average of 10 men of different ratings; H.M.'s Ship "Perseus," from the 23rd October to the 31st December, having an average of 157 men of different ratings; H. M's Ship "Sphinx," from the 8th December to the 31st December having an average of 37 men of different ratings; Royal Naval Receiving Officers Staff and other ratings of various ships, from 1st January to 31st December, with an average of 9 men of different ratings. During the year 40 destitute Seamen were admitted to the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. And several foreign Seamen were sent and maintained at the expense of their respective Consuls, until such time as they could be provided with passages. All the Seamen from foreign Men-of-war calling at Bombay are welcomed and can use the Home. There were 12 admissions to the St. Georges Hospital of Seamen of the Merchant Service. Seamen of the Royal Navy requiring attendance were treated by their own Medical Officers. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the innates of the Home. Several Officers and Seamen of the Merchant Service were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted and until they were able to obtain employment. The messing arrangements were carried out as in the previous years and gave satisfaction. The inmates of the Home (254 in number) were treated to an excellent dinner on the 12th December (Durbar Day in India) and (258 in number) on Christmas day out of the funds of the Home. They were again entertained to a good dinner on New Year's day given by the Contractor of the Home. The Reading and Recreation room was well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. Several books were presented to the Library. The Billiard Tables both in the Officers and Seamen's Billiard Rooms were much appreciated and constantly used by those staying in the Home.

The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home, and the Committee desire to thank the proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" and "Advocate of India" for continuing to supply a daily copy of their paper gratis, and the proprietor of the "Times of India" who have supplied a copy of their paper at half-price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the Commmittee for continuing free of cost a copy of each issue of the "English Mail" as soon as it is published. The Committee desire to thank those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly sent newspapers, periodicals, and books during the year. The Committee also tender their thanks to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for their grant of newspapers and periodicals of the value of £12 per annum. The following changes have taken place on the Board during the year. E. W. Graham Roe, Esq., resigned his seat on the Board and Major H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., was asked to rejoin to fill the vacancy. During the absence of E. F. Allum, Esq., the Honorary Treasurer, on a short holiday in England, J. Grey Esq. kindly took up the duties of Honorary Treasurer. The Committee have to thank the Honorary Medical Officer for his continued gratuitous services. The permenant Superintendent, Mr. J. H. Downing, proceeded to England on leave for six months on full pay, and Mr. A. W. Scott acted in a satisfactory manner during that period.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman remarked that the most important matter was the attendance which appeared to be fairly steady.

Captain W. F. Pots seconded the resolution which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. D. M. Inglis seconded by Mr. Allum a vote of thanks was accorded to the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Surgeon and members of the Committee.

A similar compliment to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	16	m 10 12	24 9	16	m 4 28	19 3
		10 52 a	27 2		4 3 a	17 8
S	17	m 10 46	25 10	17	m 4 52	18 4
		11 15 a	27 9		4 37 a	17 1
M	18	m 11 19	26 9	18	m 5 16	17 6
		11 39 a	28 2		5 9 a	16 9
TU	19	m 11 52	27 6	19	m 5 41	16 8
					5 40 a	16 8
W		m 0 4	28 4	20	m 6 7	16 1
		0 26 a	28 0		6 11 a	16 10
TH	21	m 0 30	28 3	21	m 6 34	15 8
		1 2 a	28 2		6 43 a	17 4
F	22	m 0 58	28 0	22	m 7 3	15 5
		1 41 a	27 11		7 17 a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar. 16	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 47m	Sunset	6h 49m
" 17	(Sunday)	"	6h 46m	"	6h 49m
" 18	(Monday)	"	6h 45m	"	6h 49m
" 19	(Tuesday)	"	6h 44m	"	6h 50m
" 20	(Wednesday)	"	6h 44m	"	6h 50m
" 21	(Thursday)	"	6h 43m	"	6h 50m
" 22	(Friday)	"	6h 42m	"	6h 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 19th, 3h. 38-7m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 8h. 31-9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34-6m. am. Last Quarter, 9th, 8h, 53-8m. a.m.

M. Pichon's Report recommending the ratification of various arrangements concerning questions outstanding between France and Belgium relative to the Congo was distributed in the French Senate, on the 22nd February. The Reporter remarks that France has never failed to assert her right of preemption, and this right is recognised by Belgium. He also discussed the position arising from the Clause in the Franco-German Agreement of last year providing that in case of any modification in the Conventional basin of the Congo, France and Germany shall confer on the matter together and also with the other powers which signed the Act of Berlin of 1885."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday. 23rd March.)

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Monday 18th March :—

THE MARCH PLATE. Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. G. K's. Devereux.
Mr. Man Mohan's Lady Spring
Mr. Lion's Goldseeker.
Mr. R. S. Forrage's Aqueduct.
H. H. Jam Saheb's Metal Boy.
Mr. Wahed's Parkhill.
H. H. Koor Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey.
Mr. F. M. Garda's The Loaf, and lady Erna.
Mr. Kelso's Beckmesser
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Bright Metal and Pincher.
Mr. J. C. Smith's Lancasterite.
Captain R. C. Goodfellow's Sunday's Well by Bunbury—Friendly Gift.

A SELLING PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. L. Kalidass Mafoota.
Mr. G. K's Danseuse.
Mr. Tricumdass Gordhandass' Huka.
Nawab Md. Moinudin Khan Bahadur's T. M. S. and Mandeville.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Lord Merv.
Mr. W. Homer's Ruby Tin.
Mr. R. S. Forage's Chivalry.
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Bright Metal.
Mr. J. C. Smith's Boomey.
Mr. M. Rommel's Best Luck.

A NEW ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's Imperial.
Mr. Ahmed Deeb's Starling.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Takdir.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and A. Nanji's Sadee Beg.
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's Wait and See.
Mr. Kadavi Abdul Rehman's Mubrook.
Mr. A. R. Tahar's Pietri and Golden Lily.
Mr. Mehdi Aga Burzook's Mahboob and Dalil.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachie's Yunis Beg.
Messrs. H. Jamsetjee and Abu Baker's Celestial.
Messrs. H. Jamsetjee and Abdul Hamid's Crackshot.
Mr. Valiji Moosaji's Best Chance.
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's Lucky Slave.
Mr. Mahomed Ablani's Auwad.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Baghdady's Fiza and Rahad.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's Abud.
Mr. A. R. Dakheel's Hidayat Pasha.
Messrs. H. Obayed and A. R. Dakeel's Mushtarak.
Mr. Saleh Awad's Tide.
Mr. Fahad bin Nusser's Reckhan-el-Mulook, Aleppo, and Authority.
Mr. Raj Mahomed's Jalinus.
Mr. Ali Mahomed Jeewa's Indian Ruler.
Mr. Beg's Lord Timon.
Mr. Moosa Mahomed's Tajalim.
Mr. Mahomed Jolag's Muzroo.
Mr. S. Esmail's Jofaran.
Messrs. J. H. Sheriff and Nasirudin Walimahomed's Peerage.
Mr. Lion's Zuheir.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Tezab and Favil Beg.
Mr. Sayeed Mahomed's Brow.
Mr. Blitze's Money Maker and Honest Money.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Hamidi.
Mr. Rustomjee Jeewanjee's Signal Watch.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Abdul Karim's Scindia.
Mr. A. M. S. Mahomed's Solarstar.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Abdul Aziz.
Mr. Walli Mahomed's Kummar.
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's Sirdal.
Mr. J. Crawford's Taki Khan.
Mr. Shaik Sulleman's Venice.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and A Nanji's Manchester.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Nishat Pasha.

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zuffer Beg and Electric.
Nawab Md. Moinudin Khan Bahadur's Arnica.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's Once More.
Mr. A. K. Dakayei's Borgavi.
Mr. A. Shamlan's Mulki.
Mr. Dorabjee Pallonjee's Noomas.
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Masal.
Mr. W. Homer's Sinclair and Dinar.
Mr. Waliji's Moosaji's Golden Lay.
Messrs. R. S. Forage and F. B. Oait's Polish.
Mr. Beg's Creditor and Sharar.
Mr. Abubaker A. Rehman's Good Evening.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Tippoo Sultan.
Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent.
Mr. Brain's Plassy.
Mr. J. R. Raja's General Botha.
Mr. Faraz bin Sanad's Dushant.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Woolwinder.
Mr. Julian's Little Titch.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazi's Engineer.
Mr. Yusuff bin Essa's Ordinary.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Chaman and Lama.
Mr. A. W. Essa's Solitaire.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Scimitar, Red Monk and Senseless.
Mr. Ahmed Dakell's Dollar.
Mr. D. G. Dhere's Great Gun.
Mr. M. Gouldass' Six Fifty.

THE ARAB NURSERY PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's Mafush.
Mr. Budr. bin Alwash's Mijbas.
Mr. Sulleman Delaemi's Baboob.
Mr. Abdoola Tamimi's France.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Hazoor.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Bahiz, Yarasib, Gowahajmer and Galiard.
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's Assistant.
Mr. Yacoob Swedany's Fathibeg.
Mr. Valiji Moosaji's Bustan and Afag Beg.
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's Longboat.
Mr. D. Framjee's Moosahar.
Mr. Abdul Razak Salim's Beyrut.
Mr. Jessop's Goorjee Beg.
Mr. Fahad Nusser's Engleterre.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Thulfha.
Mr. Beg's Berar.
Mr. Heath's Trustee and Master Bill.
Mr. Mahomed Jolag's Muzroo.
Mr. Faraz bin Sanad's Sumarmud.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's Mizban.
Mr. Lion's Zuheir.
Mr. Abubaker A. Rehman's Yungi Dunya.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Mckenzie's Pleader II and Chanticleer.
Mr. Abdulla Fara's Redeemer.
Mr. Saood Abdul Aziz's Koweit.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Different and Sorcerer.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Moonspot.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Cable.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Abdul Karim.

THE BAGDAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-2 miles.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Well Done.
Nawab Md. Moinudin Khan Bahadur's Crown Prince.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook, Merrily, Money Gold, and Rozelmulook.
Mr. W. Homer's Last Chance.
Mr. M. Mistry's Young Salanic.
Messrs. J. M. Mistry and S. N. Mahomed's Terror.
Mr. Heath's Sir Hugo and Mutrood.
Mr. J. R. Raja's Guinea Merchant.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado.
Mr. Wahed's Aga.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Regent.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson.
Mr. Yusuff bin Essa's Ghalyum.
Messrs. M. Gouldass and A. Nanjee's Thaboor.

RACING.

Thirteenth Extra Meeting.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day:—

	p. m.
A Little Stranger's Plate (Divided)	3 0
The Sydney Plate	3 30
A Little Stranger's Plate (Divided)	4 0
An Arab Selling Plate	4 30
A Consolation Plate	4 55
The Goregaon Plate (Divided)	5 25
The Goregaon Plate (Divided)	5 55
An Arab Pony Selling Plate	6 25

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-15
Church Gate	2-23
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-33

This year it is the turn of the Punjab University to select a student for one of the Government of India Scholarships offered to natives of India for study in England.

BOXING.

All India Tournament at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 20.

The second night's programme of the All India Boxing Tournament showed a similar number of fights as that of the first night, and included a competition for officers as well. There was a fairly big attendance, but, with two exceptions, the fight did not come up to the form on the opening night. In the Open Welter Weights Pte. Murphy, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Pte. Makins, Royal North Lancashires, met and the spectators were treated to a fine exhibition of enduranse and skill. The next fight was also a good one between Pte. Mahoney, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Pte. Bolesworth, 2nd Leicesters. During the evening Capt. Leahy, R. A.M C., acted as referee, Lieut Magrath and Lieut. Gore Brown, judges, and Mr. B. Defreece as time-keeper.

Results in detail :—

Novices Light Weights :—Pte. Wright, L. N. Lancs. vs Pte. Watton, 2nd Dorsets. Wright put his wrist out in the first round and gave in. Lce. Cpl. Wilson, L. N. Lancs, vs Bandsman Owen, 1st Royal Warwicks. First round was uneventful, but in the second Owen scored frequently with right swings. In the last round Wilson went for the body and piled up points rapidly. Wilson won.

Open Welter Weights :—Pte Ryan, 1st Royal Dubling Fusiliers vs. Pte. Wiles, K. Shropshire L. I. Miles shaped well at their first meeting, while on the next round Ryan held a slight lead. The last was a good round both men boxing well. Miles won on points.—Pte Murphy, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers vs Pte. Makins, L. N. Lancs. Makins went in with right and left to body and head, Murphy's blows generally missing the mark. In the second round Murphy continued to fight on pluckily. The last round was another good bout, Murphy again taking a lot of punishment. Makins won on point.

Middle Weights, 2nd round.—Pte. Mahoney, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers vs Pte. Boleworth, 2nd Leicester Regt. The first round was of an uneventful character, but in the next Mahoney scored heavily on the body and head. In the last round, however, Bolesworth did all the leading and won on points.

Novices Light Weights.—Pte. Collard, L, North Lancs. vs Pte. Grayson, Loyal North Lancs. Collard was declared the winner after a poor exhibition.

Officers' Light Weights :—Lieut. Knight-Bruce, Royal Warwicks, vs. Lieut Thwaytes, Dorsets. Thwaytes was the aggressor in the first and second rounds, pilling up points with short arm body blows. Knight Bruce replied with occasional straight-rights to face. In the last round Knight Bruce followed the same tactics, but lost to Thwaytes who did all the leading.

Rantam Weights.—Pte. English, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vs. Pte. Fisher, Leicesters. The referee stopped this fight, after Fisher had been knocked about a good deal, and gave the verdict to English.

Feather Weight (Open):—Corpl. McCann, Royal Dublin Fusiliers vs. Pte. West, L. North Lancs Regt. West was knocked out in the first round.

Novices Light Weights (2 round).—Pte. Rilley, Dorsets, vs. Pte. Staples, 2nd Leicesters. This contest did not go beyond the first round, Ripley knocking his man out. Pte. Grayham, 2nd Dorsets vs. Connolly, L. North Lancs. Another one round affair ending in a knockout. Grayham taking the count Connolly won.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your London letter on "The World of Sport" contains some remarks on the boxing contest between Jem Sullivan of London and Georges Carpentier of France, which took place at Monte Carlo on Feb. 29th, Sullivan was beaten but in justice to him it ought to be stated that he gave away on or about two stone in weight. Sullivan took the ring, at about eleven stone or a pound or two less, while Carpentier scaled thirteen stone within a couple of pounds more or less. In justice to Sullivan and Hary Lewis also, it should be stated that, Carpentier's boxing methods would not pass or be for one moment permitted before the N. S. C. referees of London. Carpentier has a trick of holding his opponent's wriots, which would not go down in England. It is a mistake to term Carpentier a middle weights, he is a heavy weight and will soon be among heavy weights. Sullivan only lately recovered from a very severe illness and cannot be in his best form.

"CESTUS."

March, 20.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Yesterday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, the Annual General Meeting of the Western India Turf Club was held before a representative number of members. The business was discussed in private and at present the authorities are not in a position to supply any information to the Press.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 20.

The weather has been dry practically everywhere. The unsettled condition affecting north-west Baluchistan yesterday have spread into Kashmir and are giving a light cloud also in the plains of north-west Indian. The foreeast shows no precipitation of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the east Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the submontane districts; night temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature continues in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Surat and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and at most stations in Kathiawar; the minimum is in defect at Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in slight excess at Poona and Hyderabad and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Colombo records 0·31" of rain associated with a thunderstorm. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in north-west India where however no precipitation of importance appears likely. There has also been an increase of cloud in the extremely south of the Peninsula.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in south Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 20th March, was 29·987 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mooltan" March 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan", with the English Mails of, the 9th March, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Wingfield, Lt.-Col. Vagiwill, Mr. J. W. Holman, Mr. E. J. Burton, Mrs. L. H. Park, Miss M. H. Vear, Mr. R. N. and Mrs. Lukis, Miss. Paukhurst, Miss. Brack, Mrs. F. J. Perrie, Miss E. Hillier, Miss H. Mc Cann, Mr. J. H. Durman, Mr. A. H. Harknett, Mr. R. H. Martin, Pelly Off. G. Clinton, Miss. Osgerley, Mr. W. and Mrs. Carter, Asst. Payn B. Webster, Asst. Payn G. H. Stephenson, Mr. A. S. Cooper, Mr. S. Le Mesurier, Capt. C. C. Bennett, Asst Pay M. G. Evens, Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. G. H. Horst, Mr. W. Barr, Mr. R. H.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Oldfield, Lt.-Col. C. G. Bartlett, Mr. L. A. Plunkett, Capt C. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. E. Y. Cooke, Capt. H. P. Moram, Mr. Piston, Lt.-Col. R. E. Wilson, Mr. J. Gaunllett, Mr. M. T. Seddon, Capt. T. Y. Strange, Mr. R. F. Shilstone, Mrs. Worgan, Mrs. L. Grant, Mrs. L. Gent. Berg, Mr. A. Jackson, Mr. M. H. Baker, Mrs. S. and inft. child and Nurse. Cotes Mrs. E. Masterman Miss. Russell, Miss E. A. Stephen Major L. P. Anderson Mr. J. A. Fenzel Mr. H. C. Watmough Mr. Moran Mrs. Carton Miss. Fideles Mr. J. Bethell, K. C. M. G. Rear Adl. Hon. A. E. Southby, Lt. A. R. J. Murteza, Beg. Mears, Mr. Butler, Mrs. M. S. D. Aylmer, Maj. Genl. F. J. Allen, Miss. Hart, Mr. H. Gent. O'Leary, Col. T. E. Dennis, Mr. F. Tennant, Col. C. C. Sawyer, Mrs. G. T., Inft. and Nurse. Childers, Miss D.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Orpen, Mr. H. F. Salmon, Mr. H. D. Carron, Mr. and Mrs.

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Bacon, Mr. W. R.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Umvolosi," March 21.

The Natal Line s. s. "Umvolosi," will sail from O. shed, Prince's dock about midday on the 21st instant with following passengers. Medical inspection of passengers will take place alongside the vessell at 10-30 a. m. sharp :—

Anderson, Mr Briggs, Mr Barlow, Mrs and infant Caleb, Mrs M Cottis, Mrs M Creagh, Capt L Duncan, Capt H C Forrest, Capt F Foreath, Mrs M and child Forteath, Miss Forteath's, Messrs and sister Hocker, Capt J S Hocker, Mrs Johnstone, Mrs children Johnstone, Mr W B Keily, Mrs M Leahy, Mrs nurse and infant Lane, Lt C W T Langrishe, Mrs R B nurse and infant Murray, Mr H Murray, Mrs G Moxon, Mrs N Marsdon, Mrs M 2 children and nurse Ricketts, Mr W E Ricketts, Mrs child and infant Stephens, Mrs and 2 children

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PLAYS BY UNKNOWN AUTHORS.

A Parisienne writes in mail week:—M. Antoine, the manager of the Theatre de l'Odeon, is giving weekly matinees of plays by unknown authors, and drawing a large public, chiefly composed of women, to these performances. In the various pseudonyms we occasionally recognised the hand of the lady dramatist, sometimes the wife of a Minister, sometimes of budding doctor or lawyer. In "Pres de Lui," the latest production, it is difficult to imagine that M. Denys Amiel is not really "Denise" Amiel. The principal character, Nelly Gelder, is so essentially the outpourings of a woman's passion. We are shown the artist's "milieu" of the present day, almost copied, in the mounting upon the stage, from a painting by Abel Truchet. The painters, not in the Murger style, are well dressed, well fed, with nothing to distinguish them outwardly from the common run of mortals beyond the pipe that is considered indispensable to stage artistic surroundings. We are at a reception given by a pianist, and meet a little bourgeoise, the wife of an honest, hard-working business man, who is attracted by what, to her, is the paradise of art, where she hears Baudelaire read aloud and the company behave like sentimental art students. Nelly Gelder falls in love with the pianist, and the play serves to show us her lamentations on her lover's infidelity, and her resignation. This silly little Nelly follows him all over the world like a faithful dog, satisfied with an occasional pat on the head. She is "pres de lui," near him, and derives a few crumbs of happiness waiting on the great man as a kind of upper servant.

A CRAZE OF THE MOMENT.

The play has ideas, but is carried out in a very inexperienced manner. Where, however, the author has, shown himself (or herself) observant is depicting a craze of the moment. Women are falling in love with pianists, violinists, and "virtuosi" generally, forgetting that these men are only the exponents of the emotions of great composers. The women are carried away by the rendering of Bach, Chopin, Beethoven, and worship the man who reveals the music to them. I have come across many pianists who dread the admiration of the feminine portion of the audience; not that they object to genuine appreciation of their talent or that they are not very delighted with the effect they produce; but this admiration does not confine itself to the concert hall. The parents of impressionable daughters are rather alarmed at the development of this musical influence. I have known a young girl with a large dowry who lost her heart to a pianist, a man of great talent, and who had made his mark. For a time the friends of the young couple imagined that a marriage would ensue. But one day the "virtuoso" fled. He had fully considered the question, and had come to the conclusion that an artist whose soul is in his work is not fit to marry a young girl. All his love, his passion, is given to the keyboard; he pours out his despair, his tenderness on the piano; and when his work is finished he is exhausted. He understood that he could be no companion for youth; but, feeling the necessity of a home, of someone to look after his physical comforts, of someone who would not demand much in exchange for his name, he married a middle aged woman, who has brought him a motherly devotion. She talks to him of fruit salads and mayonnaise chicken—the things he loves best, after the piano—and when he receives his friends he is complimented on his excellent dinners. He is satisfied that he has chosen the best course, and does not regret the charming element of youth he had the courage to waive from his life.

For all kinds of home baking use "Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark). The SURE raising powder packed in tins. Keeps in perfect condition in hot and moist climates. Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.



"Ah, This Is What I Need for My Nerves"

exclaims the man who has read what physicians and their patients say about the wonderful achievements of Sanatogen—the food tonic with lasting effects.

He has read the reports of physicians, ringing with praise of its value, the opinions of leading authorities, convincing beyond words, and the personal experiences of famous men and women who by the use of Sanatogen have obtained new vigour and health. He has read how it is composed of the two life-giving substances—pure milk-proteid and organic phosphorus—how scientific and certain is their action upon a debilitated nervous system.

Inspired with confidence he starts the use of Sanatogen. He *feels* the wonderful beneficial action of Sanatogen, its rejuvenating effect upon the nervous system—how much better appetite and digestion—how much greater power of endurance—how much improved strength of body and mind! There has been won another devotee of

SANATOGEN
The Food Tonic

and every day, in every land, thousands of men and women are thus given a new lease of health, new strength and vitality, a new joy of living! Indeed, the history of Sanatogen is a wonderful record of aid to those whose nerves have become worn and tired.

"A Martyr to Malaria."

The revivifying, strength-giving effects of Sanatogen are most remarkable in cases of convalescence after Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting tropical diseases. Here is a case in point :—

Mr. Thomas Lynn, c/o Presidency Postmaster, G.P.O., Calcutta, writes :—"I had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and brain fag, nervousness and Dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months, but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go."

Try Sanatogen To-day.

Over fourteen thousand letters from practising physicians pay eloquent tribute to the splendid properties of Sanatogen as an upbuilder of nerves and vitality. That is why Sanatogen stands supreme as the food tonic of intrinsic merit and proven effect. That is why *you* may use Sanatogen with the utmost confidence, with every assurance that it will lastingly benefit your health. Get a bottle to-day. It is sold at all chemists and bazaars.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times" says :—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes:—"20, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

THE STATE OF TABRIZ.

Persian Democrat's Charges against Russians.

The "Neue Zeit," the leading Socialist weekly in Germany, published in mail week, from the pen of a Persian Democrat, a remarkable article on the recent events in Persia, which though chiefly a recapitulation of well-known facts, nevertheless contains several details which are new. Thus the first conflict between the Fida,is and the Russian troops at Tabriz on December 20 arose, according to the writer of the article, out of a quarrel between a detachment of Russian sappers engaged in putting up telegraph wires between the headquarters of the Russian army and the Russian troops just arrived at Tabriz from Ardebil and two Persian policemen, who objected to their doing so without the express permission of the Persian authorities. The policemen were certainly in the right, as the telegraph was being constructed on Persian territory; nevertheless the sappers soon returned with a detachment of twenty soldiers led by an officer, who, having summoned the two policemen to come out from the guardhouse, ostensibly for explanations, shot them down without warning. Thereupon the other policemen rushed out from the guard-house and attacked the soldiers, killing and wounding two and driving away the rest. The commander of the Russian troops at Tabriz was immediately notified of the occurrence, and a general attack upon the police, the Fida' is, and the peaceful population ensued. This version contradicts the Russian story that the first attack proceeded from the Persian side.

In the course of his narrative, the Persian writer admits that "several bodies of innocent Russian soldiers, who were but the victims of their commanders, were mutilated by some Persian revolutionaries, rendered fanatical" by the foregoing proceedings. The barbarity of these revolutionists, the writer adds, was universally condemned by their comrades and even punished. "But what," he asks, "is to be said of the barbarities committed by the Russian troops? The 500 Persian who were killed in those days of fighting were exclusively peaceful passers-by, women and little children. Right round the Bagh-i-Shemal, where the Russians had concentrated their forces, the entire defenceless population was massacred and bombarded without mercy. The Persian revolutionists watched with utmost vigilance in those streets and bazaars which stood under their protection, over the safety and the property not only of the natives but also of foreigners, even of the Russians, and a guard was placed by them at the door of the Russian bank. But the Russian Cossacks plundered all the shops and warehouses which were situated in their district to the last article. They never even hesitated to plunder the property of the most loyal Russian subjects, and it is worthy of note that this pillaging occurred but a few paces from the Russian Consulate—in buildings immediately adjoining it. This, however, does not prevent the Russian statesmen and telegraph agencies proclaiming to the civilised world that Russia has despatched her troops to Persia in order to safeguard the interests of her subjects and to protect the peaceful population from plunder."

With regard to the further assertion on the part of official Russia that the object for which the troops have been sent to Persia is not to upset the Constitution, but to punish the Fida, is and restore order, the writer of the article says:—"No sooner did the Russian troops arrive at Tabriz than it became evident that they did so in order to overthrow the Persian Constitution. Immediately all the constitutional bodies were dissolved—the provincial council the municipal council, the civil Court, the police, and so forth. The premises of the provincial council were destroyed and the property of prominent constitutionalist was confiscated. The worst was that the Russians had brought back with them the notorious reactionary Samad Khan and his robber band, who had been fighting against the Persian Constitution from the first day to the last. And it must be admitted that he turned out a worthy henchman of the Russian completing the work which they began. Samad Khan immediately erected side by side with the Russians' gallows of his own, and proceeded daily to hang revolutionists, after subjecting them to torture. He is still extorting with violence heavy sums from the inhabitants, and has within one week succeeded in obtaining from the Tabriz merchants and traders no less than £30,000, which he deposited in the banks. This "regime" continues, the city has become a veritable hell on earth and nothing but dust and ashes remains of its former prosperity.

NEWS OF "MONA LISA."

A Paris correspondent writes:—A startling explanation of the disappearance of "La Gioconda" has currency in the art world of Paris. It is said the priceless picture never left the Louvre was never stolen. A great deal was said and written at the time about the careless way in which the great pictures of the Louvre were taken up and down and left about in their transmission to the photographic quarters. It seems there was more in these complaints then was suspected by the general public. For the loss of "Mona Lisa" is said now to be due to an accident in the photograph-room. It is declared the picture was irreparably damaged, destroyed rather, and the real state of affairs hushed up, the culprits shielded by the influence of a personage of the highest position. Hence the four days' delay before anything was known of the loss to the outside world, hence M. Dujardin's strange attitude at the official inquiry, hence the finding of the frame, which alone had escaped damage. This is of course, only a rumour, but it is a stoutly affirmed one.

THE New York Commissioner of Police has made a startling statement which will account for a good many of the recent outrages in that city by means of motor cars. He stated that investigations have shown that fully 200 ex-convicts are acting as taxicab-drivers in New York City. They were imported as strike-breakers during the last strike of the taximen, and have remained on duty ever since. The police believe that many of these men are in collusion with two or three gangs of-thieves, and that this fact very largely accounts for the outrages. In three weeks eighteen assaults and robberies involving considerably over £100,000 and in two cases the lives of two men have been committed.

IN reply to a written question by a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, the Prime Minister, M. Poincare, states that the prospective transfer of the seat of the Indian Government from Calcutta to Delhi has opened up the possibility of creating a Consulate-General in the ancient capital. From the French point of view, it would be advantageous to have at Delhi an agent-in-chief, who could act as a link between the two commercial and maritime posts in Bombay and Calcutta. M. Poincare points out that the matter is not urgent, and that it involves a question of principle, which requires the consideration of foreign Powers. In the Prime Minister's opinion it will, in any case, be necessary to arrive at an understanding with the British Government, which, hitherto, in granting the *exequatur* to foreign Consuls, has stipulated that they are to be recognised only in seaport towns.

In pursuance of the example set by the German Government in granting a subvention for the encouragement of wireless telegraphy in fishing-boats, a credit of £10,000 has been asked from the French Government to encourage the installation of wireless telegraphy in French fishing boats. Boats carrying their own apparatus will receive an installation bounty of £80 and an upkeep allowance.

BY THE WAY.

FEBRUARY WITH THIRTY DAYS.

Leap Year, which brought us February 29, more generously extended the provisions of the Daylight Saving Bill to some people by presenting them with a thirty-day month. It is well known that in order to make the actual number of sunsets and sunrises experienced during a voyage round the world correspond with the calendar, an extra day must be intercalated, or "heaved overboard," according to the direction travelled. This adjustment is made at the time of crossing the 180th meridian, where the passengers from Japan to the Pacific coast of America were given an extra day to play with; but all babies carelessly born on February 30, must learn to do without birthdays.

THE LATE MONSIGNOR STONOR.

The late Monsignor Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, was a member of a family renowned for its service to the Royal House of England. Monsignor Stonor's sister-in-law, Mrs. Francis Stonor (a daughter, of the great Sir Robert Peel), was long the favourite Bedchamber Woman of Queen Alexandra in her earlier years as Princess of Wales. His nephew, Mr. Julian Stonor, was a Gentleman Usher to Queen Victoria, and a Groom-in-Waiting at Marlborough House; while his niece, Miss Julia Stonor, now Baroness d'Hautpool, succeeded her mother in the Royal service. Monsignor Stonor's father, the fifth Lord Camoys, was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria; and so was his nephew, the sixth Lord Camoys.

AT THE VATICAN.

It was Monsignor Stonor who had charge of the arrangements when the late King visited Leo XIII. He had served under three Pontiffs, and received from Pius IX., a gold medal for his action in the field when he was Chaplain of the Papal Zouaves in the war with Garibaldi, into whose hands he fell as a prisoner of war. The Monsignor was not the first prelate in the Stonor family, as a grand-uncle of his father—in whose favour the long-dormant barony was restored—Dr. John Talbot Stonor, Bishop of Thebbis, was Vicar-Apostolic of London at the time of his death in 1756. The late Archbishop was described as very precise, with an upright bearing and a ruddy face. He spent in the service of the Vatican the greater part of his long life.

SUN-YAT-SEN.

In his "Reminiscences" in the March "Strand," Sun-Yat-Sen gives a graphic account of the efforts that were made to capture him by the former Chinese Government. He estimates that the rewards upon his head at one time amounted to no less than 700,000 taels (£100,000 sterling)! He has raised much money for political purposes, especially in America, and in this connexion he says: "All over the world, and particularly in America, the legend has grown up that Chinamen are selfish and mercenary. There never was a greater libel on a people. Many have given me their whole fortune. One Philadelphia laundryman called at my hotel after a meeting, and, thrusting a linen bag upon me, went away without a word. It contained his entire savings for twenty years."

"THE LIGHTNING MONEY-RAISER."

Mr. Charles S. Ward, the American lightning money-raiser, who essayed the task of raising £100,000 for the London Y.M.C.A., is now engaged in similar feats in Western Pennsylvanian cities. To the "Boston Transcript" Mr. Ward has opened his mind freely concerning the Y.M.C.A., campaign in London. He attributes the technical failure to the narrow conception of the London association in the past and its backwardness about meeting the modern needs of young men. It is, he says, governed by a conservative policy that is at least fifty years behind the times. Mr. Ward says his mission to England succeeded in bringing broader-gauged men into the London work, in getting resolutions passed to adopt more up-to-date methods, and in making a compact between American and British associations by which he feels sure one will influence the other more than it has done.

"TOMMY ATKINS."

Questions are sometimes asked as to the origin of the expression "Tommy" or "Tommy Atkins," as applied to a soldier in generic form. Mr. J. H. Leslie explains in "Notes and Queries" that its origin dates from the year 1815, when the "Soldier's Account Book" was called into use by a War Office circular letter of August 31, 1815. Sample forms of the said book (for cavalry and infantry) accompanied the circular letter, and in every one of them the name "Thomas Atkins" is used as a specimen name. Atkins evidently could not write, as in the several places where his signature occurs it is given as "Thomas Atkins his mark." This, Mr. Leslie adds, surely disproves the idea which has gained belief that "Thomas Atkins" was suggested by the Duke of Wellington in 1843 as being the name of an especially brave soldier in his own regiment—the 33rd

"THE DANDY HORSE."

Reference is made in the March "Connoisseur" to the ancestor of the bicycle. In the early years of the nineteenth century Baron von Drais introduced to England from France a kind of hobby-horse, which in some dictionaries is called a velocipede. It appears to have been soon adopted by the dandies of the day, and so probably obtained the name of "Dandy Horse." It consisted of two strong wooden wheels with iron tyres on a frame on which a "perch" was formed, a curved handle bringing the steering gear under the rider's control; the saddle could be raised or lowered at pleasure. The rider sat astride, and the saddle was so adjusted that the tips of his toes just touched the ground, the arms resting on the "perch." A few lessons and a little practice brought the rider to perfection, and enabled him to attain a speed of seven to eight miles an hour.

THE HOUSE OF TAUCHNITZ.

On the first of March was celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the famous publishing house of Bernhard Tauchnitz, Leipzig. This has been the occasion for the publication of an interesting history of the firm and its activities by Dr. Otto, one of the partners. Christian Bernhard Tauchnitz, the founder, was born in 1816 at Schleinitz, near Naumburg. At the age of twenty-one he started publishing, and in 1841 appeared the first volume of his famous "Collection of British Authors," Bulwer's "Pelham." Such was the growth of the undertaking that by 1860 500 volumes had been brought out, by 1889 1,000, while on February 1 of the present year the collection contained no less than 4,312 volumes by 484 authors, 417 British and 67 American.

"A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY."

Bernhard Tauchnitz was a remarkable personality, and the esteem in which he was held by many distinguished English authors is shown by the correspondence printed at the end of the history of his house. It contains interesting letters from Dickens, Disraeli, Carlyle, Macaulay, Thackeray, and others. He died in 1895, and was succeeded as head of the firm by his eldest son, Christian Carl Bernhard Baron von Tauchnitz, who entered the business in 1866, and before doing so had spent a year and a half in England, making the acquaintance of many of the great writers of the period, among them Dickens, Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle, Froude, and George Eliot.

CAMBRIDGE AND THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.

The wide powers of the charter issued by Queen Mary to the Stationers' Company, on one occasion emboldened the Company to forcibly enter the premises of the University printer at Cambridge and seize the plant and printed matter found therein, and carry it off to London. The provocation alleged was that the University was about to publish a book on theology, contrary to the Company's charter. Thereupon the University invoked the law, and the judges decided that the Stationers' Company had exceeded its powers. That was in 1583, but not until the Commonwealth did Parliament extend to the Universities the same privileges so long monopolised by the Stationer's Company, backed up by the hierarchy of the Church.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using ROTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

ADDITIONS TO CHINA SQUADRON.

The strengthening of the China Squadron will be materially advanced by the addition of the armoured cruiser Defence, which was ordered to leave England recently to join Vice-Admiral Winsloe's command. When the Defence was appropriated for service in the Far East, it was generally thought that she would be a replacement ship for the "Minotaur," Sir Alfred Winsloe's flagship, whose two years' commission expired in January. Instead, however, of being a relief, the "Defence" is to augment the strength of the China Squadron, which is also being added to in a minor degree by cruisers of comparatively small fighting value detailed from the Australia Squadron. The "Defence" can very well be spared from the First Cruiser Squadron, in which she has up to now been the only pre-Dreadnought battle-cruiser, and there is much more to be gained by associating her with another of her class—the "Minotaur." The "Shannon" the third ship of the "Minotaur" class, is turning over from flagship of the Second Cruiser Squadron to the head of the Fifth (Atlantic) Cruiser Squadron, so that the homogeneous service of the group is still deficient by one-third.

FLAGSHIP CHANGES: TONNAGE AND BROADSIDES.

Translated into terms of tonnage and broadside fire, the changes that are taking place in the Cruiser Squadrons show substantial increases. In the Second Cruiser Squadron the exchange of the "Indomitable" for the "Shannon" means an additional tonnage of 2,650 and an increase of 4,280lb. in broadside; the replacing of the "Good Hope" by the "Shannon" adds to the Fifth Cruiser Squadron 500 tons and an extra 960lb. in broadside; while the substituting of the "Good Hope" "for the "Bacchante" in the Sixth Cruiser Squadron means an increase of 2,100 tons and 200lb. in weight of broadside. The most important of the flagship changes announced some weeks ago is deferred by the structural alterations in the "Lion," which it was expected would have taken her place at the head of the First Cruiser Squadron before the close of the financial year. As it is, however, the "Lion" will not be ready much before June, when she will fill the vacancy created by the Indomitable's transfer to the Second Cruiser Squadron. The effect of the "Lions" entry into the service will be to give the senior Cruiser Squadron an increase, compared with the Indomitable," of 9,100 tons and 3,200lb. of broadside. Collectively these flagship changes mean an additional tonnage of 14,350 and 8,640lb. of broadside, plus a gain in modernity and everything it connotes.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

One of the most commendable achievements in the combined exercises of the Mediterranean, Home, and Atlantic Fleets off the Spanish coast was scored by Rear-Admiral Thomas Jerram, whose successful strategy with a small White Fleet in the manœuvres two or three years ago will still be fresh in the naval mind. In one of the few exercises arranged for the combined fleets which the weather permitted to be carried out, Rear-Admiral Jerram commanded a Blue force, consisting of the combined Mediterranean and Atlantic Battle Fleets, in association with the First Cruiser Squadron (battle-cruisers), against a Red force composed of the Home Fleet battleships and the Atlantic Fleet's Cruiser Squadron under Rear-Admiral F. Sturdee. Numerically the opposing fleets were fairly evenly matched, and a regulation speed was specified. As soon as the rival forces had approached each other within effective battle zone (8,000 yards), Admiral Jerram detached his three battle-cruisers with instructions to come up under the rear of Red's line and attack the van. This plan of operation proved so successful that Blue's powerful cruisers were able to force Red's battle fleet to leeward, which brought it between two withering fires. Red's counter-move had for its object an attack on Blue's rear, but this was undertaken too late to prove effective, as by the time the three ships attached from the Red Fleet got into position to attack the latter force had theoretically, suffered too severely to sustain a fleet action.

HONOURS EVEN.

In a subsequent "engagement" with the same fleet commanders, Blue attempted to repeat the success of the morning's manœuvre, but Red, not to be caught a second time, detached his battleships directly Blue's sleuth-hounds had been set free to prey on the Red Fleet. This brought on an action between the detached ships, and simultaneously the main fleets were trying conclusions some miles astern. In other "engagements" the rival forces were commanded by Rear-Admiral C. Madden and Rear-Admiral C. Cradock, and Capt. A. W. Waymouth (soon to get flag rank) and Capt. R. A. Allenby a feature of the last named action being that the fleets got within sufficiently close touch for a torpedo attack. Although the purpose for which the combined fleets were assembled has been seriously interfered with by weather conditions, flag officers and captains have gained some valuable experience in handling fleets, and junior officers have also profited from the realistic war training.

GUERNSEY MILITIA PROTEST.

A number of Guernsey Militia conscripts in mail week refused to undergo medical inspection as a protest against the alleged illegality of the Militia ballot taken the Saturday before. Forty men were then balloted for to make up a deficiency in the ranks of the 1st Battalion Royal Guernsey Militia. They were notified to attend St. Peterport Arsenal on February 29. One by one, between twenty and thirty refused medical inspection, and as they emerged were cheered by comrades and a large crowd of the general public which had assembled.

THE INFANTRY IN ATTACK.

A lecture given on the 21st February at the Royal United Service Institution on "Infantry in Battle" by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Campbell, Chief Instructor at the School of Musketry, was attended by a number of non-commissioned officers of the Brigade of Guards and seeing the many important points which affect the duties of the non-commissioned ranks in battle, and which the lecturer dealt with at some length, one thinks this innovation of bringing in the personnel from the ranks to listen to the discussion of higher tactics, was particularly sound. One is quite aware that the greater number of the lectures given in stations like Aldershot and at the Curragh are invariably thrown open to all ranks, but one has been present at some that have been very poorly patronised by the lower ranks. The attendance at these discussions would soon become general if the excellent example set by the Brigade of Guards was followed; to bring this about would perhaps require the issue of a few orders, but once the interest was created, discussion and voluntary attendance would speedily follow, and general benefit to the service would result. In dealing with the practical training of range finders, the lecturer said quite rightly, that they should realise almost instinctively the object for which ranges would be acquired, and be pointed out very clearly how important it was that once having taken a range the operators should understand how to indicate to all concerned the particular points on which the distances had been determined. The lecture was a highly instructive one and brought back very clearly to one's mind the old contention, that training in range-taking is equally as important as musketry training.

THE PROSPECTIVE NEW RIFLE.

The introduction of a new rifle to the services is dealt with by army critics in Parliamentary debate as if it were a mere matter of placing an order with a firm of gunmakers and thus putting an end to the difficulty which is certain to arise over and over again in connection with armaments as science trends her relentless way. No sooner have we beaten the world in the manufacture of small arms than the world sets about giving us a Roland for our Oliver, and so it will ever be whilst the ages run. As we have pointed out elsewhere, the rifle with which the services are now armed, is one that cannot be lightly thrown aside until another and a more reliable weapon is available to take its place. Even when the trials of the new arm have been fully completed, it will take quite two years to supply the whole of the fighting troops with it. This seems a somewhat unfortunate concomitant of the re-arming question and one that it should be possible to remove. It will not have escaped the notice of intelligent followers of our present military policy, that whilst the destructionists have been carefully preparing and collecting data to make up a case against the present pattern of small arm, which a previous War Secretary saw introduced to the Army, our present Secretary of State for War has quietly had every possible step taken, not only to remedy the defects of the present rifle and its ammunition, but he has also pushed along the research which is likely to give us an arm that will have no equal either here or on the Continent. The announcement of these plans was a bitter pill for the malcontents to swallow.

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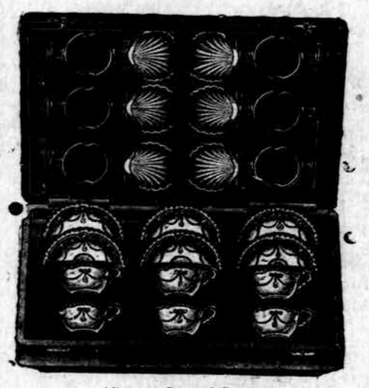
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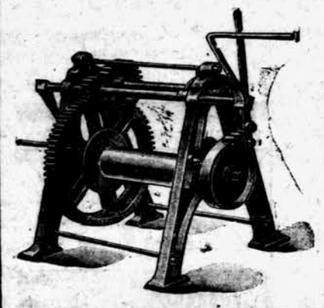
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